

Established 1848.

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Sorgo Department.

The Des Moines Convention.

The meeting of those interested in the cultivation of northern sugar cane in Iowa, held at Des Moines on the 14th ult., was largely attended and full of interest. Quite a number of prominent cane growers and syrup manufacturers were present and gave their experience with all the freedom characteristic of a genuine farmers' meeting; freedom, by the way, seldom met with elsewhere, for the farmer is not only of an open, frank and honest mind, but having none of the secrets of the patentee or specialist, readily and willingly tells his brethren all he knows and how he acquired his knowledge.

Our good friend, Mr. C. Bozarth, of Cedar Falls, occupied the chair, and in his usual free and easy way told those present how he worked his crop, what it cost to raise and manufacture and put upon the market, and further that he last year produced 14,000 gallons of a fine article of sirup. One point in his experience as given to the meeting is worth consideration, viz: That it cost him six cents per gallon to manufacture after the cane was delivered to the mill. True, he expected to reduce this next season, but the figure is one that northern cane growers may consider.

Reference was made to the comparatively large quantities of sugar made at Champaign, Ill., and at Cape May, New Jersey, and the hope expressed that as the work progressed and experience was gained others would be able to do likewise.

Secretary Hanger, of Jasper county, has long been a student in the work, as well as an enthusiast. He found 100 gallons of sirup to an acre of Amber cane was about the average. Where large area is planted, the ripening can be extended by planting some deeper. When cane is not stripped great care is necessary to prevent the leaf moulding. Large works do not strip, thus save great expense. Three pounds of seed are required for an acre. Cane that has been frosted is useless. All seemed to agree that the demand was practically infinite, as the country imports \$100,000,000 worth of sweets a year.

The sense of the meeting seemed to be that the cost of manufacturing sirup from cane is nearly or quite 10 cents a gallon with simple cheap machinery.

Mr. Moffatt, of Albion, said he and his neighbors thought of investing \$15,000 or \$20,000 in a factory.

The price realized for sirups sold varied from 50 to 75 cents per gallon. Many fine samples of sirup were shown by B. B. Anderson, of Monroe county; J. H. Millen, S. M. Fertner, of Warren county, and others. Some fine specimens of sugar were also shown and process of manufacture fully described by Dr. Philbrick and others.

The following constitution was adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE IOWA CANE GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the Iowa Cane Growers Association, which shall hold its annual session in Des Moines commencing on the second Tuesday of January in each year.

ART. 2. The officers shall consist of a president and secretary, and a committee of three, who with the president and secretary shall constitute an executive committee, for the transaction of the affairs of the association from one meeting to the next, and be the custodians and direct the expenditure of the funds of the association.

ART. 3. There shall be appointed a procurator in each Congressional District in the State, whose business it shall be for each to learn of the operations in cane growing and sirup and sugar-making in his district, as well as any new discoveries in seed, way of growing, manufacturing, or defeating the juice, and to report the same minutely to the annual meetings.

ART. 4. At each annual meeting there shall be a general exhibit and display of specimens of sirup, sugar, and the various kinds of machinery by which it is manufactured, accompanied by detailed reports of the manner of manufacturing the sirup and sugar, as well as the manner of operating the machinery exhibited.

ART. 5. Any person engaged or interested in cane growing or manufacturing sirup or sugar can become a member of this association by paying the annual fee of \$1, the proceeds of which to aid in publishing in pamphlet form the proceedings of the association.

ART. 6. The annual election of officers, (after the first which shall be at this meeting) shall be on the second day of the annual meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ART. 7. The executive committee shall, in their discretion, take charge of and have on exhibition at the Iowa State Fair such specimens of manufactured sirup and sugar, as well as machinery, as they shall deem advisable for the best interests of the cane growers of the state.

ART. 8. This association shall in no case be the agent or instrumentality to specially advertise or bolster up by the

aid of the association, any class of machinery.

The report was adopted, and the constitution is in force.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—C. F. Clarkson, Des Moines. Secretary, C. P. Hanger, Paton. Executive Committee—C. Bozarth, Cedar Falls; Prof. S. A. Knapp, Ames; R. W. Gunnison, Fairfax.

The meeting, we believe, will result in great good to this growing and most important industry, which we doubt not is to become as important, and more remunerative than corn raising in Iowa. We believe in less than twenty years this state will not only supply itself with the finest pure sugars and sirups, but export a large excess.

Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Meeting.

[Concluded.]

THIRD DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

Dec. 15th, 1882, 11 A. M.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment.

MARKETING SIRUP.

The President—I would suggest that the subject of marketing sirup be taken up.

REMARKS OF MR. DEMING.

Mr. Deming, of Illinois—I would say in regard to the marketing sirups that since I have closed my year's work, I have been on the road with my own samples and those of the Oak Hill Refining Co., and have been very successful. I find that in order to get any price you have got to reach the retailer. Jobbers and mixers will not put it in the market under its true name. I would like to say a few words on this subject.

The subject of marketing our products is of as great importance as any branch of the business and until Sorghum has a commercial value and standing, the industry will suffer for the proper financial support necessary to its full development. There are many obstacles to the successful introduction of sorghum—the first and greatest being the prejudice still existing against the vile stuff produced during war times, when sugar was 25cts. per lb., compelling certain people to use Sorghum or do without sweets. The mere mention of the word Sorghum to some sensitive persons of retentive memory has been known to act as a mild emetic, and no amount of persuasion will induce some to examine samples or hear a word in its favor. This sirup must therefore be introduced and sold on its merits which shows the necessity of making the very best sirup possible.

Another drawback to the business is the lack of uniformity in Sorghum as regards flavor, color and density. With large steam works there is quite a change from the beginning to the close of the season, but it is very gradual; with smaller works and less skill the changes occur more frequent—affected by soil, degree of ripeness, time of cutting and time of working up. I hear many complaints from grocers of being unable to duplicate an order for Sorghum from these small works. In making sales to dealers I find the guarantee that they can duplicate their order at any time does more to effect a sale than the quality of sirup. Manufacturers should not put all their goods on the market immediately at the close of the season, thereby compelling them to find a distant and probably a market of strong competition, detracting very much from profits; selling perhaps to manipulators who will put it on the market, after manipulating, or under an assumed name, while the industry is none the better for the amount of sirup produced.

Work up your local orders—hold sirup that they may duplicate orders, and selling to jobbers and mixers the surplus. I learn from wholesale sirup dealers in Chicago that the sales of their goods show a wonderful decrease on the advent of Sorghum each season, and sales remain dull until the bulk of the crop of Sorghum is out of the market. I am informed by reliable parties that the sale of corn goods is falling off rapidly, and grocers generally say there is sale for but one gallon of sirup now to five two years ago, and great difficulty is experienced by them in duplicating any of the commercial sirups. Therefore it is best for the manufacturer to make a good sirup uniform of quality and density, though not too heavy, and free from crystals and keep back a portion for future call that dealers may retain a trade once established with the goods. Sorghum must be sold as sorghum. Amber sirup and Amber cane sirup will not be accepted by the dealer, who insists on calling this home-made sirup by its old name nor do I think it necessary to give it a new one. There should be something to identify and distinguish it from the ammonia salt sugar house goods, and the leathery substance known as glucose. Very soon most Sorghum sirup will have lost entirely its peculiar taste when nothing but its name will exist. In regard to mixing Sorghum I will say—it is impossible to do so with any of the commercial sirups. Even a slight addition of glucose with heat sufficient for baking purposes would caramelize and darken the whole. An article of New Orleans, of equal color would cost as much as the Sorghum and leave no margin for mixing, and would enhance its sale but little. In conclusion I would say I believe the success of this industry depends on the manufacture of a pure sirup free from any deleterious substance and kept free from mixture with other sirup. Sorghum has come to stay and every bbl. of good sirup sold this season will create a demand for 10 the next.

I had no trouble in selling except to those already stocked up with other goods. Some told me they had calls for sorghum but supposed they were from parties who expect to get cheap sirup. I told them it was not a

cheap sirup but was sold on its sweetening power and that its advantage over New Orleans molasses was that, it was good for table use while that was fit only for cooking.

OTHER REMARKS.

Mr. Orblison, of Ohio—I think Mr. Deming has struck just the point that we are wanting to come at. This mixing and adulterating won't do. We want to make a good article. I see some here who say they have not sold their molasses. Their market may not be as good as where I am, but all over the country there is a demand for a good article of sorghum, and I do not hesitate to say there will be no trouble in getting a good price.

Mr. Frazier—I would recommend to even small manufacturers that they should have a tank made in which they could put their sirup. I have one that holds 2,300 gallons—I make about twice that much. When I have the tank about half-full I begin to draw it out, and in that way have the same grade of sirup all the way through. If I made one lot that was inferior in quality I would not put it in. After the sirup is once introduced in a place and they commence handling it, it makes quite a difference in the price dealers will pay if they know they can get the same grade of sirup right along.

The President—There is a great diversity in the price of sirup. In some places it sells for 70 to 75 cents a gallon; other places 60 to 65; others 50; others 45 and down to 40, or even less. Perhaps in many cases it is about the same quality of sirup. A good deal of this is owing to mismanagement. Parties ought to work together and work in harmony, as long as there is not an over-stock of the commodity, and keep up prices to fair living rates, as is done by other business interests.

Mr. Belcher—I would simply state that the method which we have pursued in Edwardsville is to establish, so far as possible, a uniform grade of sirup and introduce an order trade. We issue circulars to our customers, stating the price of sirup per barrel for five barrel lots. Our sirup has a name and those who buy it expect to be able to get it through the winter and spring, and another year we can probably return to the same customers and be recognized under that name. I believe that method of doing business for the retail trade is best and that it will result in a price of from 1 to 5 cents higher than we could get by going into the market spasmodically and introducing an article that is not known.

When a retail grocer takes a barrel of sirup he has to introduce it, and nearly every gallon he sells has to be talked up. It takes weeks and months for the customers to know what it is and to ask for it, and if the supply gives out where is the grocer to get repaid for his trouble in introducing it? You owe it to him, that he should be able to get a supply of the same article whenever he may want it. My opinion is that most sorghum factories will do better to reach a local trade around their neighborhood rather than to go into the wholesale market. From our limited experience I think there is plenty of room in that direction, and I merely suggest this as our method and view.

Mr. Culbertson—I find this difficulty sometimes that the retailers are not satisfied with a reasonable profit and will not handle it because the margin is not large enough.

Mr. Deming—In regard to the margin I will say that a great deal of this sirup sold by the Oak Hill Company is being sold at \$1.00 a gallon, and I know of New Orleans that doesn't cost to exceed 55 cents being sold at \$1.25 a gallon—more on its reputation than on its value.

Mr. Belcher—it is impossible, of course, for the manufacturers to insure the retail price everywhere. We do the best we can. We issue a circular giving the price for barrel lots, and if anybody comes to the factory he can get it at no lower rate than if he went to the stores. Our customers are insured by this means a margin of 15 cents a gallon. I think the difficulty Mr. Culbertson mentions might be obviated by introducing a circular of that kind. Of course, if a man can get 90 cents he is going to do it.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa—in our country there was an organization formed called the Washington County Cane Growers' Association, and there are a number of cane growers and manufacturers there who are united in this organization. Their habit has been to meet together, ascertain the amount of sirup manufactured and the demand for it and set their own prices, wholesale and retail, and stand

by them. While in one sense this looks like monopoly, still it has to be resorted to sometimes as a protection. Since this organization was formed we have not been able to produce, in our country, enough sirup to satisfy the demand. If our manufacturers were to rush their sirup on the market in the early part of the season, the market would be glutted and prices would go down; but having agreed on certain prices they hold on and put it on the market, as the market demands, and, I believe, have failed every year to have enough to meet the demand towards the latter part of the season.

Dr. Wilhelm—Our experience in this matter has been a very pleasant one. The first year that we run our refinery we couldn't get the wholesalers to touch our sirups unless we would give them about the same price that the retailers got. So we sent to the trade surrounding us for about 200 or 300 miles a postal card, calling attention to our goods, and the orders came in rapidly and were duplicated every two weeks. We sold our sirup all along through the winter and up to hot weather at 60 cents by the single barrel or 55 cents in five barrel lots. The next year when we started up, six or seven of the wholesale men came to us and said: "We will take all your sirup." We said: "Gentlemen, you can't have it; we have made a trade for our goods; we have customers for our sirup." It didn't make any difference whether it was one barrel or 100 barrels, it was all the same grade of sirup, and after establishing this trade, if increased so rapidly on us we could not raise cane enough to supply the demand. The only way to do is to make a uniform grade of sirup and create a local demand right around you, and I will guarantee you will not have a bit of trouble in finding a market.

The wholesale men threatened to swamp us, but we added 40, 50 and as high as 70 per cent to our goods and still sold them.

We will have to have hundreds of factories over these United States before we can talk about stocking the market.

Mr. Powell—I think the men who have their own mark and brand of sirup should be provided with ample storage so as to turn the sirup into one body. I believe that is the only way in which a uniform grade can be obtained when the cane is obtained from different farmers. If put in a common tank it will make it all better, as one little peculiarity of one field of cane will balance a little peculiarity of another field.

I was in one of the wholesale establishments of Chicago, last spring, when an order came for cane sirup from Denver. I was somewhat acquainted with the man, and he told me that he filled that order with sirup that came from the western borders of Kansas. The freight had been paid to Chicago, leakage, etc., two commissions, and it was shipped right back over the same road, perhaps by the very man's door who made it, back to Denver. Why couldn't the maker have saved not only one but two profits on it, as well as leakage and commissions?

Mr. Clement, of Kansas—The subject of marketing the sirup is an important one. We have something like 75,000 gallons of sirup on hand in our country, which we are holding in hopes of getting more. We have not, as yet sold any at less than 50 cents a gallon, but indications are that we will have to sell for about 40, but we are going to stick to it as long as our credit will last, and possibly we may eventually get our price. Whenever a large refinery can be established where we can send our sirup then there will be no trouble about marketing.

The President—I will state for the gentleman's encouragement that I met a gentleman on the train this morning, a member of the firm of Edward J. Gay & Co., who said the prices of sirups were stiffer, and certain grades had advanced from 6 to 8 cents per gallon recently, so you see there is hope for you that you will get your prices.

Mr. Clement—Having spent a good deal of time last year in canvassing the country I found that the large dealers didn't care to take hold of it until after the holidays, as a rule, and the last car load of sirup we sold last year was sold in April. The first car netted us 31 and 32 cents, and we sold the best first, and the last netted us 57 cents; so we have come out best by holding our sirup till later.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SAMPLES.

Mr. Deming, Chairman of the Committee on

Samples, then made the following report:

Mr. President—Your Committee on samples beg leave to offer the following report:

SUGARS.

Best sugar made with the aid of bone-black and the vacuum pan—The Champaign Sugar Works.

Best sugar made without bone-black, but with the vacuum pan—No entry.

Best sugar made without bone-black, with open pan, boiling either steam or fire—Best sample J. J. Davis, Maple Grove, Mo.; second best sample, Drummond Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.; best display of sugar, the Champaign Sugar Works.

SIRUPS.

There was no exhibit of sirups made by the use of bone-black or vacuum pan.

Best sirup made without bone-black or vacuum pan, by the use of open fire or steam—O. S. Powell, River Falls, Wis.; second best sirup made by open pan—The Oak Hill Refining Company.

Best display of sirups—The Oak Hill Refining Company.

Your Committee find for examination: Thirty samples of sugar. Fifteen samples of melado. Ninety samples of sirups. Forty samples of seed heads. Six samples of threshed seed. One sample of cane seed flour.

Many of these samples are very fine, showing a great improvement over samples of the last meeting, and reflecting great credit on the exhibitors; and demonstrate the possibilities of the industry.

The display of seed is large, and represents all varieties in successful cultivation. The exhibit of seed by the Oak Hill Refining Company, some ten samples, among which are some five varieties made by hybridizing two known varieties; some of these are very promising, though two seasons are yet required to fully determine their value.

Would also call attention to a sample of very white, full grained seed, from the exhibitor, Mr. Poland, of Iowa, who furnishes a sample of flour from the same. We hope to hear more of this flour another season.

The Report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Sydney Smith being ill, his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach." "Upon whose?" asked Sydney. Still better steps to take would be the purchase of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are especially valuable to those who are obliged to lead sedentary lives, or are afflicted with any chronic disease of the stomach or bowels. By druggists.

A clergyman not long since met a prominent billiard-room keeper, with whose family he was acquainted. "How is it that I never see you in church?" asked the pastor. "Because I don't go there. If you reverends don't patronize your churches, I am not going to patronize your churches. I think it is your business to set the good example and come first!"—London Free Thinker.

CHICAGO'S LARGEST HORSE-DEALER.—Jas. D. Beckett says: "I sell large numbers of one-half and three-fourths blood French, Clydesdale and English horses; principally French horses, because they are sought for more than the other breeds, and command higher prices. This is because they last longer on our pavements, and give better satisfaction to those who buy them to wear out."—Chicago Tribune.

A stranger in Persia, during a recent drought, noticed a schoolmaster march out of Shiraz with his school in procession at his heels. He asked where they were going. The schoolmaster told him, and he added that he doubted not that God would listen to the prayers of innocent children. "If that be so, my friend," quoth the traveler, "I fear there would be very few schoolmasters left alive!"

A lecturer discoursing on the subject of "Health" inquired, "What use can a man make of his time while waiting for a doctor?" Before he could begin his answer to his own inquiry some one in the audience cried out, "He can make his will!"

Notes-Correspondence.

—O. E. O'Malley, Denison, Texas, wants to know where he can buy a good stump puller.

—The scale I got from the RURAL WORLD is very good and nice and what everybody ought to have. Very much obliged. We like your paper very much. A. J. Jernod, Port Jervis, N.Y.

—Will kerosene oil kill lice on colts, calves, etc.? T. R. A.... Yes. Use one part kerosene and two parts warm water, and on a warm day wash the animals all over. Repeat this two or three times about five days apart and there will be no lice left.

—J. W. Blackford of Bonaparte, Iowa, whose card appears in the Breeder's Directory, says that he has thirty choice Poland China sows in pig, sixteen of which, are two, three and four years old. At the head of his herd, he says, are two as finely formed, well built males as can be found in the State of Iowa, for which he paid sixty dollars when three months old.

—My brother Louis and I have hunted up all the old iron and sold it for fifteen cents, and bought some peanuts. I wish you would please tell us how to raise them. I think they are very good.—George Patterson.... Will some of our southern friends please answer through the RURAL WORLD; it will please us very much to serve our young friends who love peanuts.

—Quite a number of our readers are writing, requesting information in regard to fertilizers. We can give them no better advice than to refer them to A. B. Mayer, the well-known manufacturer of fertilizers, of this city, as found in our advertising columns. Send to him for his circulars and price list. He is deemed quite reliable and responsible.

—The Empire Copying Co., 381 Canal St., New York City, wrote us that if we would send them a photograph they would make a copy, a large picture, a genuine melanotype—the finest picture in the world. We sent the photograph and in due time received the melanotype, a very excellent copy and a nice piece of workmanship. Any one wanting nice work in this line should address the Co.

—We have had a severe winter, but Jack Frost has been chased away by merry spring. Stock has come through the winter in good condition. Wheat looks very sickly. Much ground has been turned for spring crops and a great breadth already planted to corn. The fruit buds are not damaged yet and the prospect is flattering for a large crop of peaches.—P. S. M. Montgomery Co., Kas., 24 March.

—Have you received the report of the proceedings of the Kansas Cane Growers' Association? I saw a portion of it in the RURAL WORLD. I wish also to ascertain the cost of copper coil pipes, for evaporating juice, and how sulphurous acid is made.—D. D. S. Roseville, Kas., 23 March.... We have not received the report you speak of. Some of our readers may be able to report on the mode of manufacturing the acid, and cost of pipes.

—GOING TO TEXAS—A gentleman living in Texas sent me a copy of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, in which is a description of Williamson county, Texas, with which I am well pleased. Now, any information you may see fit to send me in regard to Texas will be thankfully received. There are several of us here that have made up our minds that we will not spend another winter in this terrible climate, and have about made up our minds to go to Texas, as soon as we can dispose of our property here, which I think we can do soon. Yours, etc., Benjamin Sammons, Grand Forks, D. T.

—A reader of the RURAL WORLD a short time ago made inquiries in regard to a sub-soil plow. I want to tell him the kind I use. Take a strong one-horse plow (turning plow), take off the mold-board, and cut off a piece of the lower end of the right handle, so it will not be in the way. Put a short piece of a chain to the clevis, attach the other end to the doubletrees. The chain will set the team far enough from the plow to give it depth. Have the share good and sharp, and you are ready for work. It is better to follow a common stubble. If there are no stones or roots in the ground it will run much lighter and do as good work as any sub-soil plow. J. B. M., Marlissa, Ill.

—The Jersey calf I got of you five years ago as a premium for a club of seventy-five subscribers for the RURAL WORLD, proved to be a very fine and valuable animal, and has been worth several thousand dollars to this community, in improving the milking qualities of our cows. I still own him. Can you tell me what firm had a one horse binder near your tent at the last St. Louis Fair? It binds after the reaper. It is a practical machine? Our hardware man here wants to send for the machine. W. F. Dowell, Fayetteville, Ark.... REPLY: We can't tell you what firm exhibited but will try to learn and then inform you.

—Our big snow drifts that you had to contend with in your efforts to get home, in January last, are gradually melting away. They yield very reluctantly, however, as if the great frost king was loth to relax his grip and has even now our lakes, which are so beautiful in summer, chained down under two feet of ice. The snows melt so gradually and the ground has not been frozen under its heavy blanket this winter, consequently the water is absorbed under the dry earth as fast as it melts, hence you need fear no trouble south, this Spring, from our melting snows. The snow is about one foot deep now in the woods, but in the cleared fields and on our prairies, the foot prints of Spring are seen on every hand. Hall, welcome Spring!—C. F. M., Dundas, Minn., 26 March, 1883.

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Sugar Cane for Sheep.

A much larger number of sheep men than usual will plant this year an acre or two of northern sugar cane as an experiment for sheep feeding. It is the opinion of those who have tried it, that no one food has yet been discovered that offers more or better advantages. An exchange has this to suggest by way of experiment on root crops:

Every man who owns a cow or a few sheep should prepare a small piece of ground, say one-fourth to one-half an acre, and plant to sugar beets, which are best, mangel wurtzels, second, and turnips last. The first two should be planted in drills 18 inches apart, as soon as you can plant corn. Turnips may be sown broadcast about the 1st of August if you can catch a shower. But if you want beef or wool you must feed some corn.

From New Mexico.

Not only are the cattle men forming themselves into large corporations, but the sheep men too. Witness the following from the Las Vegas Gazette of a recent date:

Geo. W. West & Co., of Gainesville, Texas, have purchased the famous Stoneroad herd of sheep, consisting of 15,000 California Merinos, mostly ewes. Four dollars per head were paid for the sheep, making a grand total of \$60,000. The same gentlemen are now negotiating for the Pablo Baca herd of sheep, consisting of 20,000 head. This shows the profit of sheep raising in New Mexico. A few years ago Stoneroad Bros. drove a few thousand head of sheep across the plains from California. Since the sheep arrived in New Mexico, they have continued to thrive and to their numbers, though this is not the first heavy sale of sheep the Messrs. Stoneroad have made since they had their sheep in this country. In no other country in the United States could the same amount of money have been accumulated so quickly and so easily. Stock in this territory is the best security a man can possess.

Handling Ewes.

Some of the ewes do not come to their milk for a few days after lambing. We use a bottle with a rubber nipple for the lambs, and feed them on warm cow's milk until they get large enough to steal from the other ewes (which they soon do.) Feed liberally with shelled oats and bran, or shipstuf, with the addition of a little oil-meal, which is worth \$21 to \$22 per ton. Do not be afraid to feed, for it will pay three-fold; 1st. In the carcass and fleece of the ewe. 2nd. In the size and fleece of the lamb. 3d. By having something that you are proud of. Be kind to your sheep—talk to them, call them to you and give them a little salt or a few grains of corn; they will soon learn to come as far as they can hear your voice, or even see you. Before the grass starts get the sheep up and with a pair of sharp shears take off all the wool that is liable to get spoiled, which can be washed and sold, but if left on will be entirely lost, and a damage to the sheep; and as soon as warm weather comes, the flies are liable to strike those dirty ones, and the sheep die before you are aware anything is wrong with them.

Grub in the Head.

COL. COLMAN: Prevention is better than a cure. I have been in the sheep-raising business for seven years in a small way, and will give my way of treating sheep. I am not much on doctoring sheep, but heavy on preventives. My plan is: At this time of the year I commence by getting tobacco dry and powder it fine; one gallon of tobacco, two gallons salt, one pound sulphur and one pint turpentine, mix well, keep in a tight can and it is all O. K. for use. Have the troughs well tarred with pine tar, then sprinkle the mixture on the tar. Keep the sheep well supplied through the spring and summer and the grubs will have a poor chance in the flocks. Now for the mixture: The salt is needed for the health of the sheep; the tobacco makes the sheep sneeze, and that dislodges the grub, as the fly lays the eggs in the nose, and the turpentine kills all worms in the throat and bowels. In addition to this, let the chickens run in the sheep lot. Chickens are good scavengers; they clean the noses, pick the ticks off the lambs and eat up all worms that may pass from the sheep. It is nice to see a flock of sheep and lambs spread out in the sun and a flock of hens busy in picking the lambs and scratching about them. In the seven years, in a flock of 30 to 75 head, I lost four head—one from fat and heat, one from lambing, two lambs in the fall, can't say by what; as to grubs, don't think they trouble any, when the preventive is used as directed.

E. J. F.

Hillsboro, Ills., March 5th, 1883.

Among the Sheep Men.

R. W. GENTRY.

For more than fifty years there has resided in Pettis county, Missouri, and within a few miles of what is now the flourishing city of Sedalia, a family of far-sighted, hard-working, intelligent men by the name of Gentry, and the name is to-day more generally known and more thoroughly identified with high farming than any other in the State. When a man bears the name of Gentry he naturally expects it to be associated with broad acres, large crops, an abundance of blue grass, timothy and clover; fine cattle and the best of sheep. Nor do we think he would be disappointed, for though to-day the family is one of the largest in the State we cannot remember one of them of whom this is not true.

RICHARD GENTRY, the father of the subject of this sketch, located eighty acres of land here in the year 1830, and died in 1865 the owner of 6,000 acres, the finest farm in the State. These acres were acquired during those many years of intelligent industry, prosecuted with energy, and always associated with that innate modesty and sterling integrity so characteristic of those

who bear the name to-day. From his earliest time Richard Gentry was the foremost breeder of his day, and during the latter part of his life generally had a flock of from three to five thousand head. He was known as the great sheep man of the State, and farmers often traveled scores of miles to see his stock and to learn of him how so vast an estate had been acquired simply by the breeding of sheep. He handled Merinos exclusively, a mixture of Spanish, French and Saxon blood, the wool from which always commanded the highest market price, his clip sometimes exceeding \$10,000 a year.

At his death his estate was divided and eleven hundred acres, with the homestead and 800 head of sheep became the property of the youngest of four sons,

R. W. GENTRY.

the present President of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association, a position to which he was elected the first year of its existence and to which he has been re-elected every succeeding year since. That this gentleman inherited his father's broad intelligence and capacity for business, may be seen by the fact that at the time of his first election to that position, he was but twenty-three years of age, had but just left college and entered into possession of his estate. He was one of the first to move in the organization of the association and has been its leading spirit ever since.

Mr. Gentry graduated from the Missouri State University in 1879 with the honors of his class, and though having many lucrative offers to enter one of the learned professions and the world of politics he has steadily declined them all, to follow his natural inclination to sheep husbandry. This, however, has by no means hidden him from view, for in addition to his position of president of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association and its acting Secretary, he is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, and has been called upon to represent the State at the Department of Agriculture at Washington, a position calling into requisition great observing powers, pains-taking industry, perfect integrity, and a general familiarity with all that pertains to the agricultural interests of the State. He has, on several occasions, visited Vermont, in search of the best Merino sheep to be found in the world, with which to cross his own excellent flocks, and has travelled considerably in Texas and other States; his interest, therefore in sheep husbandry, has been deepened and strengthened by contact with the leading breeders of the North and with the largest flock-masters of the illimitable prairies of the South; hence though but a young man, comparatively, just entering life, he is fitted by education, by travel and social surroundings; by large views and liberal ideas, to take his position in life to which circumstances and inclination have called him.

ST. CLOUD STOCK FARM.

The farm inherited from his father included, as we have said, 1,100 acres, is not only naturally rich, but enriched by fifty years of cultivation, and the best of cultivation too, for there is no better than that of sheep husbandry. All of this is now in grass, save only 100 acres cultivated for him, on which is raised all the grain he needs and delivered to his grainery at the proper season, without exacting his supervision or care. With the forethought of a thoroughly domesticated man, an ample vegetable garden, a fine orchard, and an excellent dairy are attached to the homestead. For this latter he has just purchased a Jersey bull from the herd of Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill., but, with the instincts of a true Gentry, his cows are all of Shorthorn blood; hence, though the female progeny may be good milkers, all shall make good beef when ready for the block.

His house, large and commodious, is now being remodeled; it stands on a gentle elevation, one-fourth of a mile from the main road, and is enclosed with a well kept lawn, in which are an abundance of shade trees and flower beds.

THE SHEEP BARN.

There are four large sheep barns on the farm, a half a mile apart, each in the middle of 100 acres—four forty-acre fields. These barns are all being remodeled, so as to better adapt them to the uses for which they are required. In the remodeling, each barn will stand over a cellar made of solid masonry two feet thick, the floors of which will be cemented and drained so as to admit of their being thoroughly washed as often as necessary, but dry and clean at all times.

With these improvements are completed the cellars will be close and warm, having windows for both light and ventilation, and where shearing may be prosecuted in all weathers. The approaches and surroundings will also be laid in cement or other suitable water-proof material. Thus will the outside and the inside be kept both dry and clean and the filth and the moisture incident to the tramping of stock be entirely avoided.

Each barn will be furnished with a wind-mill of sufficient power to pump the water, cut the fodder, grind the corn and oats, etc., with hay carriers and ample room and conveniences for storing and handling the same, and every other convenience that the most advanced sheep masters have yet introduced. With each will be erected a residence for the shepherd in charge of that division, and the whole under the supervision of an experienced shepherd whom he has lately brought from Vermont.

HIS FLOCK OF MERINOS.

It is Mr. Gentry's intention when these details are completed to keep a flock of 2000 registered Merinos. At present he has only 730, only 250 of which are registered, the remainder being the offspring of those left by his father which, though not eligible to registry, are as full of the best blood as sheep well can be, as is evidenced by the fact that for two years past they have carried off the palm for the highest priced wool at the shearing of the Missouri Wool Growers' association.

The registered flock consists of forty head purchased of Samuel Jewett several years ago, of a car-load purchased in Vermont in 1881 and a car-load of rams from the same State last summer. Though, therefore, he is not crowding his sheep for sale, he yet has none that he would refuse to sell and that, too, at reasonable prices.

RAMS FOR SALE NOW.

The rams for sale now, and that he will keep for sale for several years yet, consist of two classes. First: the registered rams selected by him in person in Vermont, the best he could find, shearing from twenty to thirty pounds and upwards; of which he has seventy-five of

two and three year olds. Secondly: of rams out of his unregistered ewes, noted for size, symmetry and beauty of fleece, of which he has 200 that will of course be sold at a lower price.

For several years to come he will be compelled to go to Vermont for sheep but will at the same time keep in view the period when his own flock will supply produce ample for his business requirements, thus not only giving his customers an acclimated animal, but avoiding the possibility of importing foot rot which is an almost invariable accompaniment of such importations. Even then, however, he will seek the best stock rams to be had in Vermont or elsewhere, no matter what their cost. He has paid as high as \$100 for ewes and \$300 for rams and will always want the best.

MR. GENTRY'S STOCK RAMS.

Mr. Gentry has at present a stud of 12 stock rams, which for size and symmetry of carcass, and quality and weight of fleece, are unsurpassed in the West. Chief among them are: Hercules, Jr., 165, a two-year-old, sired by Burwell's Hercules, he by Burwell's Bismarck, (the prize winner at the Centennial, and the most noted stock ram ever raised in Vermont). Dam of Hercules by H. T. Langdon's No. 6, dam of Hercules, Jr., by Morrison's Castellar, he by Barton's Little King, grand-dam also by Little King; Little King by Hammond's Green Mountain, dam one of the Hammond Queen ewes. This is Mr. Gentry's choice ram, and though not in show condition, will be on exhibition at Sedalia. Second, Missouri's Best 46, bred by C. Fugley, whose fleece at the State shearing in 1881 sheared 30 1-4 lbs., and last year 32 1-4 lbs., which scored 10 3-4 lbs., the heaviest scored fleece on record. Third, Conqueror 504, bred by Sam Jewett, a remarkably fine ram, very symmetrical, and a choice sheep, shearing at two years old at public shearing 28 1-4 lbs., and measuring 4 inches in staple. This also is one of his favorites, and a noted stock getter.

Thus it will be seen that though having now but a small flock of 730 head to select from, no money has been spared to secure the best, and that the produce of these may be found at the St. Cloud stock farm, seven miles northeast from Sedalia. It is but an hour's ride over a good road and through one of the best farming counties in the State.

To what has already been said of Mr. Gentry we may add, in concluding this brief sketch, that he will ever be found a modest, unassuming and agreeable gentleman, ever willing to entertain strangers and to make them at home, to show them through the county and introduce them to other breeders if necessary (and there are lots of them in Pettis county). He is fully abreast with the time in all public enterprises, is bound to have the best sheep and the latest improved appliances for handling them, and if he does not succeed in making Pettis the banner sheep county of the State, the banner best wool-sheep country in the world, it will not be for lack of effort on his part or those associated with him in the Missouri Wool-growers' Association.

Sheep Notes.

The dog law in Indiana, while it is hard on pups, pays for the sheep killed, and piles \$100,000 per year into the school fund.

E. B. Seaman, of Greenville, Ills., says he is going into Southwest Missouri to buy 500 or 1,000 Missouri ewes, and is able to pay for them. Those who have them for sale may write him, and say they saw this announcement in the RURAL WORLD.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Missouri Wool-growers' Association we hope to see some definite action taken in regard to the dog law. It is an infamous shame that so important an industry as the breeding and raising of sheep, in what ought to be one of the very best sheep states in the Union, should be hampered by either the absence of sound legislation or the existence of bad laws on the statute book. That something will be said about this matter, we have no doubt, and shall be greatly disappointed if some vigorous talking is not indulged in. It must not, however, end in talk; action, resolute and aggressive must follow, which either the sheep men or dog men will triumph.

MOTHER-SWAN'S WORM-SURT—Infalible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic, for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE

to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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1883-SPRING-1883.

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HANSELL THE Seed Remarkably Produced. Send for full account and a beautiful chromo of it. The first stock in the U.S. of

SMALL FRUITS, including all valuable varieties also, superior stock, 12 Fruit Trees, Lovett's Small Fruits are the best. Catalogue, brilliant in illustration (colored plates), tell how to get and grow them, honest descriptions, fair prices, sent free on application to

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PRICED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS, INCLUDING VEGETABLE, FIELD, FLOWER AND TREE SEEDS,

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"ACME" PULVERIZING HARROW, CLOD CRUSHER & LEVELER.



The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double rows of STEEL COULTERS, the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give immense cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing lumps, leveling off the ground and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at one and the same time. The entire absence of spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other Harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil; and is the only Harrow or Cultivator that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

Highly commended by scientific and practical Farmers, many of whom pronounce it to be the most valuable recent improvement in farm Machinery, while

All agree that "The judicious use of an implement like the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, in the preparation and thorough pulverization of the Soil, before planting, will increase the yield from Five to Ten Dollars per Acre."

If your dealer does not keep the "ACME" for sale, don't let him palm off an inferior tool on you by assuring you that he has something better, but SATISFY YOURSELF by ordering one On Trial, and if it does not suit you, you may send it back, we paying return freight charges. We don't ask for money or note until after you have tried it on your own farm.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET CONTAINING HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM 44 DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

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Manufacture and Principal Office,

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MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

N. B.—Pamphlet entitled "Tillage Is Manure" will also be sent to parties who name THIS PAPER.

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Sharpless and Monarch of the West, \$3 per 1,000.

Jesse Seedling and Perkins Grape vines, the best of all Grapes for Southern Illinois, for sale at 10 to 15c each.

100,000 SUGAR MAPLE TREES.

From 5 to 8 feet high, at 5c each or \$5 per 100. A liberal reduction on large orders.

Terms cash in all cases. Six months credit given on first-class reference. Address J. R. MILLER, Fruit Grower, Anna, Ill.

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Two sizes. Prices low. Address J. V. WHITNEY & SON, Montville, Georgia Co., Ohio.

"EARLY ORANGE CANE SEED" FROM TEXAS.

I have for sale a large lot of the above seed of my own raising, carefully selected and pure. Price, delivered on cars here, in quantities not less than 50 pounds, 8 cents a pound. A liberal discount on orders of 250 pounds and over.

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Early Orange and Amber seed, pure, and handled with care, one dollar per bu. Samples free. F. KINGSLEY, Hebron, Nebraska.

Cane Seed—Early Kansas Red.

The earliest cane grown—two to three weeks earlier than Early Amber; not injured by drought; quantity and quality of syrup equal to any variety. No suckers. Yields from 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Especially recommended for northern and western cane growers, and for stock. Terms—4 lbs by mail \$1.00, post-paid; 5 cents per lb., by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Order early. Address Paradise, Russell Co., Kansas.

Amber And Orange Cane Seed.

I have an extra good lot of above kinds of seed for sale at \$1 per bushel.

Address X. K. STOUT, Troy, Kansas.

EARLY AMBER CANE SEED.

We have a fine lot of SELECT AMBER CANE SEED for sale. Our seed was well matured, saved from cane that tested from 12 1/2 to 13 B. No broom cane was raised within 8 miles of it. Price 4 cents a pound by the quantity.

J. K. MAYBERRY & SONS, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

For Sale.

10,000 Grape Plants, from 1 to 2 years old. Ives Seedling, Kimira and Concord; also Wine Virginia Seedling, Ives Seedling and Concord and Grape and Apple Brandy. All pure. Warranted by

JOHN T. WALKER, Baden, Mo.

50,000 Turner Raspberry—Price 50c per 100, \$3 per 1,000, \$25 per 10,000. The best Red Raspberry, a perfect iron-clad. There are more Turner shipped from Southern Illinois than all others combined. Glendale and Kentucky Strawberries—Thoroughly tested and profitable Glendale yielded in '82 over 125 bu. per acre. 50c per 100; 240 each, \$5; 1,000 each, \$5. Can furnish 10 other kinds, including Phelps, Manchester, Bidwell, Longfellow, etc., cheap.

ALLEN & CO., Carbondale, Ill.

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I have a choice lot of the above potatoes that I will sack and put on the cars at \$1.25 per bu., or 50 cents per peck.

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Tree Seedlings, Spagnum Moss, etc. Send for Price List, etc. to Z. K. JEWETT, Sparta, Wis.

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Early Yellow, Strawberry Red and Yellow Nansmond, Southern Queen, White Brazilian. Address, J. B. MATTHEWS, Marissa, St. Clair County, Ill.

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35 Pkts of Vegetable Seed for \$1. 25 Pkts of Flower Seed for \$1. 6 Pkts Tobacco, different sorts, for 50 cents. 12 Pkts of new vegetable seed, including the new Cuban Queen Water-melon, for \$1. 12 Roses for \$1; 12 Geraniums for \$1; 12 Fuchsias \$1; 12 Begonias \$1; 12 assorted plants \$1; 12 Chinese yams 25c; 12 Tuberoses \$1; 12 Gladioli \$1; 12 Madetra vines for 50 cents; 12 Tigridias 50 cents. Any of the above collections mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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EITHER SINGLE OR DOUBLE, for only 10c. Or 8 Single and 8 Double Sorts, or 4 Single & Double & 4 Single, or 16 Ever Blooming Roses, or a Geranium, 4 Roses, 4 Fuchsias &

Horticultural.

Judge Samuel Miller, and the New Fruits
Originated by Him.

FRIEND COLMAN: Your request that I furnish a short sketch of my horticultural life, and the different fruits I have originated, shall be complied with not with a view of being paraded before the world, but to perhaps give some of your young readers an impetus. I was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and from my first recollections was surrounded by the finest fruits to be got in the neighborhood—apricots, pines, gages, choice cherries, pears, apples and peaches. So it is no wonder that I was early imbued with a love of fruit culture.

Little did I think when a small boy, while hunting the little wild strawberries in the meadows and fence corners, that I would one day grow them 8 inches in circumference, or that I should raise seedlings that would be popular throughout our broad land. In 1836 my father and family moved to Cumberland county, Pa., where, in a few years after, my younger brother and I started a nursery.

In 1845 I left home and started a nursery on my own hook, near Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa. There commenced my field of operations in the way of bringing out new fruits. The first was the Naomi strawberry, good in all respects, and the finest of its class I ever grew. Rev. J. Knox, of Pittsburgh, the famous strawberry grower, gave me \$20 for 100 plants of it. But it has been lost. Next the Louisa Grape, from seed sent me by Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati. It was much like the Isabella, but better in many respects. It was left behind. About the next thing was the planting of Concord grape seed, kindly sent me by Mr. Bull, the originator, with which I produced Martha, Eva, Black Hawk and Young America. The latter bore such a heavy crop the first season that it did no good afterwards. Black Hawk was earlier than the parent, and was worth growing, we then thought; but to-day we don't hear of it. Martha was considered the best of the lot; and I sold the exclusive right of it to Mr. Knox for \$500.00, and it soon became so popular that one man in Philadelphia paid Mr. Knox \$1,000 for 1,000 plants of it. Eva, the other white one, was overlooked, but is now gaining popularity, and I believe it is as valuable as the Martha. About the same time I raised the Elsie Raspberry from seed of the Surprise, that Mr. Humann sent me from the West. It was large and fine, but resembled the parent so much that it was not put out much.

About 16 years ago I came here to Bluffton, and commenced fruit growing. Some 10 years ago, while plowing a piece of sod in my orchard, I turned the plow aside to avoid covering up a seedling strawberry plant, the first Captain Jack. Its history is well known, but it may not be known that it never brought me in much money except by selling the fruit.

While living in Sedalia we found some seedlings scattered around, which were set in the garden. Only one survived, and that my son found. He soon got careless about it, but I nursed it, and brought it along to Bluffton, on my return here. The following year it was a splendid berry in every respect, but the year after it failed to move, and the next season it did not bear. About that time, I sent C. A. Green, of Clifton, N. Y., some plants. The following year we had the drouth, (1881), which nearly used up all our strawberry plants. This last spring a year ago, we set out the plants that could be found alive, and they made a splendid growth. Last fall I gave them a good covering, so as to make sure of keeping them safe; but 2 inches of ice for weeks on top of the cover already had, was too much, and now where I should have ten thousand to sell, there are not two thousand sound plants left. So you see the James Vick, for that it is, will not yield me many dollars, either. But I am content, if it proves to be valuable, and if my friend Green makes a pile out of it, I am well satisfied.

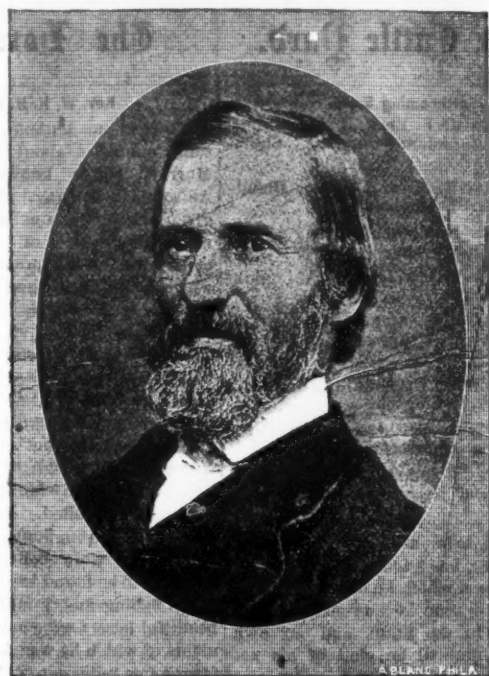
And last—one year ago last spring, one of my sons came down the hill with two seedling strawberry plants, which he dug up on the Indian burying ground. I planted them carefully, and in April the drouth and heat of 1881, which killed outright all the others in that same ground, they made about one dozen true plants. Last spring these were taken up and set in our regular patch. None on the place showed more vigor, and they bore some large, excellent berries, and so far ahead of the others, that the birds got them nearly all. In July I set out a row of young runners, one hundred feet long, between two rows of one Manchester, and the other Big Bo—plants of the same age, planted the same day, and nursed alike in every respect. To-day the new one has twice the number of plants that either of the others have, and if taken up and weighed, I believe would weigh twice as much as all the others together. The coming summer will tell the tale. It resembles Cumberland Triumph more than anything else. We called it Indian Hill at first, but it is now to go by the name of Daisy. A few plants of it have been sent far and near, and abroad, and I have it in three distinct soils here. If it proves valuable, there will be no great speculation in it for any one, for it is my intention to have a large stock of it, and send it out at prices so that every one can afford to have it. If the season proves a favorable one, I can have 5,000 plants by next fall.

And still there are some others on Montgomery Hill, that I marked last summer, while in fruit, in a clover field, that were really promising. But at this time, it takes a strawberry of remarkable qualities to pass muster.

The Raspberry mania is just now at a high pitch. As the season advances, I will give an occasional report in the RURAL WORLD in regard to all fruits raised here.

Yours most truly,
SAMUEL MILLER.
Bluffton, Mo., March 22, 1883.

Highly colored urine, with backache, headache and general debility, can invariably be traced to unwholesome condition of the liver, which can be removed by using Home Sanative Cordial.



Portrait of Judge Samuel Miller, the Horticulturist of Bluffton, Mo.

Congential tastes lead men near together in spirit, who are far apart geographically. The writer feels acquainted with a horticulturist in the wilds of Oregon, who he has never seen, yet in whose welfare he feels an interest. Judge Samuel Miller's home is on the banks of the Missouri river, twenty miles from a strawberry bed other than his own. Yet from his retreat, he sends out reports of new fruits that he is testing, that are widely copied by the rural press, and read with interest by horticulturists everywhere. In his garden are tested many of the new fruits from Ohio, Michigan, New York and other states often before many of the people of these states are aware of the existence of such varieties. Judge Miller is an enthusiast on the subject of fruit. He has spent much time and money in attempts to produce seedlings of value, among which are many that are now popular throughout the country. At our request, he has given a modest account of some of the fruits that he has produced which will be found in another column of this department.

Carrots.

Our farmers do not raise enough carrots. They make a horse's coat very slick. They should have good depth of soil, and fine tilth. Our farmers' wives do not fully appreciate the value of the carrot in cookery. Indeed, the liking for carrots is an acquired one. So is that for tomatoes. So is that for parsnips. The writer remembers that he was obliged to cultivate a liking for green peas, which, as they were the old mushy, strong marrowfat, is not to be wondered at. But the carrot flavor, when liked, is a valuable addition to meats, to gravies, and to soups. The French and Germans use it largely. The Queen of England always has carrots and turnips cooked with her boiled mutton.

Plums Rotting.

COL. COLMAN: Under the head of "Some new and desirable vegetables," signed by J. P. H., "Ainsworth, Iowa," I notice that he highly recommends Giant White Summer Stuttgart Radish. Where can seed be procured? I have some eight catalogues of leading seedsmen in different parts of the country; not one of them has them.

I would be glad to have you, or some one who knows, tell me what is the matter with our plums. Last year 18 or 20 trees of different varieties of the gage plums were loaded with fruit, which grew to a large size, as large as hens' eggs, and just before ripening they rotted and fell off. We expected to have bushels of yellow gage, but did not get over a dozen specimens. It is a common fault with them. Some trees I thinned, but all rotted alike—the damson also. Fruit is nearly all killed here. There will be no peaches. We did not have a heavy sleet this winter, but last spring the heavy sleet split the trees badly.

Remarks.

REMARKS.—The rot in the plum is a common and serious difficulty. It is frequently caused by a warm, moist, or rainy spell of weather. If you have a dry, favorable season this year, they may not be affected. We know nothing about the radish seed.

Plums for Market.

The Country Gentleman, in response to an inquiring correspondent, says in reference to the best plums for market:

"In making a selection, one of the first requisites is free growth, and the next, still more important, is productiveness. The variety among the purple plums, which combines these two characteristics to the highest degree is the Lombard. The only objection is its moderate flavor. But the hardness of the tree, its growth, its abundant bearing, and the handsome appearance of the reddish purple fruit, give it pre-eminent advantages. Perhaps the next on the purple list will be the Bradshaw, a large, very showy plum, rather coarse, but when fully ripe of quite good quality. In some localities the tree is a good bearer, while in others it is only moderately so. Smith's Orleans is a strong grower and good bearer, but for profitable marketing we should place it a little below the two previously named. Pond's Seedling is a large, brilliant and showy plum, of moderate quality, and regarded by some as one of the best market sorts, but we have found it a good bearer. Among the yellow sorts, Prince Yellow Gage among the earlier, and Reine Claude de Bavay among the later, deserve the first place. Both are free growers and uniform bearers. Imperial Gage, a greenish-yellow variety, is worthy of being placed with them. A little lower down on the list we would place Bleeker's Gage, the tree a moderate grower, but great bearer, and the fruit of good but not very high quality. Some cultivators prefer Coe's Golden Drop to any other sort for market, but it has the objection of the rather slow growth of the tree, and the late ripening of the fruit at the North. When the seasons are long and warm, the large,

golden, crimson and dotted fruit can be scarcely equalled in beauty, while the quality is excellent. For fine appearance and the highest flavor, Jefferson and McLaughlin perhaps stand at the head, but the growth of the trees is not sufficient to place them among market sorts. Washington is too liable to rot. Green Gage is small, and the tree a feeble grower. Lawrence is fine in quality, but would hardly be regarded as a market sort."

Fruits and Flowers.

The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society held its March meeting at the office of Judge J. K. Cravens, President J. C. Evans in the chair and G. W. Hopkins at the secretary's desk. Among those present were Major Z. R. Ragan, L. A. Goodman, F. Holsinger, G. F. Espenlaub, William Lewis, William Mustard, Jesse Ray, W. H. Hopkins, W. G. Gano, E. Lindsay, W. A. Gosnell, S. D. Gregg and many others. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the reports from standing committees were heard.

The report of the committee on entomology was read, urging watchfulness in protecting fruits against insects, and advocating the use of text books on the subject in the public schools.

Mr. E. Lindsay, from the committee on small fruits, reported that strawberries having wintered well are promising; hardy raspberries are in a fair condition, but blackberries were damaged by the cold winter and the crop will be light.

Mr. L. A. Goodman presented a report of his trip to New Orleans as a delegate to the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Association. Missouri apples, as displayed on that occasion, were extravagantly admired, and Mr. Goodman expressed the belief that the exhibit would bring hundreds of orders to Kansas City next season. The report further refers to the hospitality extended to members of the association, and gives a detailed description of a pleasant trip through the south. Mr. H. Holsinger, who was likewise in attendance upon the New Orleans meeting, made a written report, in which he gave an interesting review of the work of the association. Mr. Holsinger quoted from the New Orleans Times-Democrat to show the favor with which the Missouri exhibit was regarded.

Mr. L. A. Goodman, from the committee on flowers, reported that plants in the greenhouse need an abundance of water, and plenty of tobacco smoke to keep off the insects.

Mr. S. D. Gregg presented his report on vineyards, recommending an eastern or southern slope, and claiming special merit for the white and amber varieties of grapes for market.

Mr. W. G. Gano made a report on orchards, to the effect that the trees had passed through the severe winter without suffering damage to any considerable extent.

The report of the committee on stone fruits was then presented by Mr. G. Y. Espenlaub, recommending varieties for spring planting.

W. M. Hopkins reported that the Cuthbert red raspberry was injured, probably by the cold winter. The black cap is in good condition.

Major Ragan reported that the Foster peach in some localities was doing well. Other members classed it as a shy bearer. Mr. Goodman recommended the Mountain Rose, while Mr. Espenlaub expressed his preference for Hale's early, though it rots readily.

Mr. Holsinger thought that rot in peaches was not confined to varieties, but was caused by excessive moisture.

Major Ragan expressed the opinion that it would be well to use varieties of apples from a more southern latitude, as being better adapted to this climate.

The premium list for the April meeting includes the best plate of Janet, 50 cents; best plate of Gilpin, 50 cents; best plate of Lawrence, 50 cents; best plate of Wine Sap, 50 cents; best plate of Ben Davis, 50 cents; best plate of Lady apple, 50 cents; best plate, any variety, beauty and quality considered, 50 cents; best keeper, 50 cents.

A resolution was adopted to subscribe for twenty copies of the report of the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Association at New Orleans, and also a resolution for the appointment of Major Ragan to write a history of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, in accordance with the request of the former association.

The summer meetings will be held as follows: Third Saturday in May, at L. A. Goodman's; July, at F. Holsinger's, near Rosedale; August, at J. C. Evans', in Clay county.

The society adjourned to meet at Judge Cravens' office the third Saturday in April.

Horticultural Notes.

The Mississippi Valley Horticultural society has already among its membership two ex-Governors, and we see that W. H. Ragan, of Indiana, the new secretary of the society, stands a good show of being the next Lieutenant Governor of his State. Thus, with three governors and an Earl for president, the society can point with pride to a number of distinguished men in its ranks.—P. M. K.

I never failed of success when I have used the grafting composition recommended in the following: "One part good beef tallow, two parts beeswax, four parts white, transparent resin; melt all together, turn into cold water, and work and pull it thoroughly, as shoemaker's wax. This composition is not so soft as to melt in warm weather, nor so hard as to crack in cold weather; but it gives as the tree grows. It is of great importance to have it of a right temperature, and well applied, else it will peel off in cold weather. While warm it should be pressed closely to all the wounded parts of stock and scion."

A new plan for training grapevines is to nail a piece of board across the top of the usual posts, five and one-half feet high. On the top of these boards are stretched three wires—one in the centre, over the posts, and one on each end of the arms. The whole is like the pole, crossbar, and wires of the telegraph. From the main trunk of the vine a branch is trained over the upper side of each wire, which branches may be trained in the fall to any desired length. The advantages are, that the clusters hang below the wire, not tangled with the wood and foliage; there is a free circulation of air, drying the fruit quickly in the morning, preventing rot, and preserving the bloom; birds seldom creep down the wire beneath, and cannot rest on the wing beneath, to injure the fruit; if the grapes are not cut until after frost, the foliage protects the stems from becoming weakened; and there is air and light enough to allow of the successful cultivation of strawberries or vegetables between the vines.

Irrigation is an unexplored and comparatively unknown subject to the average farmer or fruit grower, and has been occasionally demonstrated—though in a limited way—that a man who is, through this agency, prepared for the advent of a dry season, finds that a drouth, to his neighbors a misfortune, becomes to him a blessing. At the late fruit growers' meeting at New Orleans, a valuable paper on irrigation was read that led to a lively and interesting discussion relative to the cost and mode of applying water, spreading it on the parched fields, and the cost as compared with the results. Mr. Hale, a delegate from Connecticut, related the experience of a neighbor who in a dry season irrigated half an acre of strawberries. As a result he gathered from this space 7000 quarts of berries, selling the whole product at 35 cents per quart, showing to the credit of the half acre \$2,450. The cost in this case he stated was a mere trifle as compared with the profits arising from the cost of irrigating.

Thomas Meehan, in his last seed catalogue, just published, says that most failures with seed arise from not sowing in partial shade. If the hot sun bursts upon the seed-beds while the seeds are swelling, and cold follows, many may rot before the plants reach the surface. For large quantities, artificial arbors, tall enough to work under, are employed. For smaller quantities, brushwood, or the thin shade of cornstalks, or of a skeleton frame, answers well. Lattice frames may be employed to exclude birds. Many kinds of seeds, with experienced persons, do not require shade; but for others, shade is always recommended. Very early sowing is important. With seeds which do not grow till the second season, the ground should be kept clean and shaded the summer through. These hints will do to remember for next spring's operations.

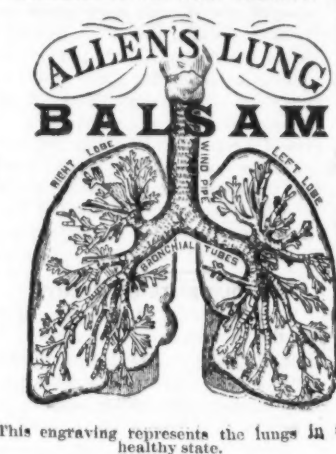
The steady increase of orchards and fruit culture in the south has been clearly established by the reports in connection with the late census. That there has been a constant spreading of this industry was very evident, but the steady enlargement has been confined to the southern States. Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas are the States that have made the greatest progress, while in small fruit culture Arkansas makes the best showing. Some of the northern States instead of showing additional orchards have retrograded and failed to renew many of the old plantings. Note has been made of the progress of this industry both north and south from 1870 to 1880 and it has been shown that the fruit crop, reduced to dollars was just ten times as much in 1880 as it was in 1870.

Speaking of the curculio, Prof. Riley says the plum curculio is found and easily shaken down from the tree, while the apple curculio hangs on and is dislodged with the greatest difficulty. The plum curculio transforms in the ground, while the apple curculio in the fruit. Insects of this character can be trapped by laying pieces of bark or wood around the trees early in spring. The curculio will gather under them, and can be easily destroyed. The work of the curculio is principally done during the night; they work some also in daylight; but many more can be caught by the shaking-down process at evening and early in the morning. Shaking is the great and only efficient remedy yet discovered, and if faithfully performed once a day, from the time the fruit is formed until it is ripened, will probably save, in most seasons, more fruit than would be profitable to leave upon the tree. He recommends the same treatment for peaches also, where the curculios prevail.

In a recent French work on the philosophy of pruning the following rule is given: "The system is based on the fact that, as wood is formed by descending sap alone, a wound made on a tree can only become covered with healthy new wood when its entire surface is brought into connection with the leaves by means of the layer of young and growing cells formed between the wood and the bark. To make this connection it is necessary to prune in such a manner that no portion of the amputated or dead branch shall be left on the trunk. The cut should always be made close to and perfectly even with the outline of the trunk, without regard to the size of the wound thus made. This is the essential rule in all pruning and on its observance the success of the operation depends."

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READERS of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

If weather prophets can tell what the weather is going to be why did not some of them foretell the present late, wet, cold spring. Here was a chance for Tice, Vennor or Wiggins to add immeasurably to their reputations.

THE proceedings of the Wisconsin Cane Growers' meeting have been published in a neat pamphlet by J. A. Field & Co., of St. Louis, for free distribution, and any reader of the RURAL WORLD wanting a copy can obtain it by addressing them.

OATS, clover, potatoes are being planted much later this year than usual. They should go into the ground at once unless the soil is too wet. It hurts soil very much to be worked when wet. It should always crumble freely when turned over by the mold-board of the plow.

This is the season for tree planting. There is hardly a farm on which there should not be more or less trees planted every spring. So much has been said about the healthfulness of fruit, and its value for dietary purposes, that it is unnecessary to repeat it. Orchards and fruit gardens and well shaded lawns should be found on every farm, and additions should be made to them yearly. If it is only half a dozen new trees a year, it is an addition, and if this addition is kept up yearly, in time it will do much for a farm home. A farmer's home ought to be the most delightful place in the world, but it takes some work, some taste, some expense to make it so.

This is a late season. The weather has continued cold nearly a month later than last year. Even in Texas, where we were travelling ten days ago, we were told the season was unusually late. The trees were out in leaf, and there was quite fair grass for stock last spring at this date. But little plowing or planting has been done, and that which has been plowed and planted is none the better for it. It was well that we had an open winter and an early spring a year ago, or nearly half the stock would have starved—so poor provision is made for stock generally, in this latitude, and then the drouth prevailing the summer before, so scarcely anything was laid by for stock. But the open winter and the early spring vegetation saved most of our domestic animals. The large corn crop last season has helped out our stock, and it has generally passed the winter in fair condition. If more attention were paid to pasturage, and especially reserving winter pasturage, it would be of great benefit to stock, and of great advantage to farmers. But here it is the first of April, and there is a vast amount of work to be done this month. Are the horses, plows, harrows, harnesses, planters, seed, hired men ready, so there need be no delay? Everything should now work like clock work. See that only the best plowing, seeding and cultivating are done. Let what work is done, be done in the best manner, and then there will be no cause for regret.

THE sheep breeders and the Shorthorn cattle breeders will be out in tolerable force at Sedalia, this week, but not one in ten will be there that ought to be present. Missouri is a great State, and while her climate and soil cannot be surpassed for the purposes of stock-raising her geographical position is unexcelled for supplying, with breeding stock, the great stock-raising sections on the south and west and north-west of her, extending to the Pacific coast. Missouri has every natural advantage that can be desired by the stock breeder. There are many intelligent, enterprising breeders of sheep and cattle in the State—but it would be of the greatest advantage to those engaged in the business if ten times as many would embark in the business, in this raise plenty of choice stock here, and there will be plenty of buyers. Purchasers go where they know their wants can be supplied. If they can't buy of one breeder, they will go to others, till their wants are supplied. Generally, purchasers from a distance want to buy by the car-load, and they want to find enough stock to fill the car, and will pay extra prices even, to fill the car. What Missouri breeders need is more persons

engaged in the business. More farmers who have farms adapted to stock raising, should attend such conventions as are held at Sedalia, this week, to see and learn the business, and embark in it. The demand for fine sheep and cattle is constantly increasing. Missouri should become noted for her enterprising breeders of sheep and cattle; yes, and horses, swine and poultry. Let us all encourage the stock breeding interests of this State, and leave no stone unturned to have it stand at the head of her sister States in this branch of husbandry.

OUR STATE UNIVERSITY.
The real friends of education throughout the State have cause to rejoice. The State Legislature has done a good part for the State University—nothing more than it was proper to do; nothing more than was absolutely required to be done to meet the wants of that institution. The necessity for the enlargement of the main university edifice has been so apparent to every one visiting it that it has quieted all opposition; even the legislators, who were "died in the wool" re-tracters and reformers. The liberal appropriation for the enlargement of the university, and for other needed wants, speak well for the intelligence and liberality of our late law-makers. They have simply done an act of justice to this State institution. Every true Missourian should feel proud of this great educational institution, and should rejoice now that its power for doing a still greater service to the rising generation of the State has been increased. Those who have voted for these needed appropriations, and those who have faithfully labored "in season and out of season" to present the claims and necessities of the institution to our legislators, are deserving the thanks of every liberal-minded, right-thinking Missourian.

BARREN COUNTIES.
There are cases of barrenness known to all farmers and stock raisers; and we have heard of barren trees and of barren wastes, but who ever heard of a barren county? Yet there are such things, and come to think of it, they are quite numerous; more so, much more so, than without reflecting one would imagine. A gentleman from one of the counties in Missouri, on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, a subscriber for and advertiser in the RURAL WORLD was in this office on business one day last week, when in the course of a general conversation we enquired, How many of the farmers of your county take an agricultural paper? One in twenty? No, said he, not one in a hundred. What kinds of stock do they raise? None, or comparatively none. What kinds of fruit? Very little of any kind. Well, what do they raise? A little corn, some tobacco, cut timber, go hunting and loaf round the house. Well are they contented and happy? Oh yes, they know no better and you know "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." But is the soil of your county capable of being utilized for better things by men of healthier minds and better training? Oh yes, there is none better. Our valleys are of the richest, and our hills are capable of producing blue grass as any farm in the state. Indeed for advanced farming, for sheep husbandry, for cattle raising and for general horticulture our county is as well provided with all the requisites of productiveness as any; but the people though peaceable and law abiding, are ignorant, thriftless, and comparatively shiftless; knowing little of a better state of things than exists among them, as little of what is going on in the great outside world and utterly careless and indifferent how it wags or who is on top.

Much more was said, but enough is quoted to give the reader an idea of what we mean by a barren county. And is it not barren? Not perhaps in the sense of being sterile or incapable of production, though it may just as well be that, but in that of being unfruitful and unproductive.

Verily, said we, you need missionaries as much as they of Central Africa though of perhaps a different character. You need fresh blood, immigration, men born to the farm, having experience and brains; men able to work and scorn idleness, who would by one year's effort raise fifty where you now raise twenty or thirty bushels of corn to the acre. You need twenty or thirty thorough-bred bulls distributed through the county, half a dozen good stallions, fifty boars and as many rams. Get these and a good sprinkling of Northern immigration and in five years farming property would double in value, and the ignorant and shiftless be either compelled for very shame to do better or be driven to the wilds of less favorably situated counties. Yes, was the remark, and even as it is, could we but introduce some good agricultural paper, and get them read, every subscription would add twenty-five cents a year to the value of farming land in the county. This at the first suggestion may look like exaggeration, but upon reflection will be found near the mark. Men cannot read a thorough-going agricultural paper full of other's experience and success, full of advertisements of new machinery and of all that the best farmers are using in the way of stock, without being more or less imbued with a spirit of enterprise and of emulation like therunto, for in this as in other ways "like begets like."

Men of intelligence and of means, upon you devolves the pleasure of disseminating good in such counties, and you who have property for sale could by no means better employ a hundred dollars than by subscribing for one hundred copies of a good agricultural paper and sending them gratuitously to as many of the best of the farmers you have. They would form the best bundle of missionary tracts ever distributed, and do more to elevate, if not to evangelize your people than a hundred thousand dollars on the benighted of Africa or any other heathen country.

ON HIS TRAVELS.
In the absence and without the knowledge of the recipient of the compliments hereafter quoted, we publish the following from the Austin (Tex.) Daily Statesman, the largest daily and weekly paper in Texas:

"Col. Colman, of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, was among the strangers who left our city yesterday. The Statesman was pleased to have a call from this distinguished gentleman who is one of the most earnest workers in the cause of improved agriculture and live stock production on the American continent. As an editor he has labored for over thirty years in the noble cause which he champions, while his bodily and intellectual vigor promises that his assumed duties are only partially fulfilled. His paper is one of the Statesman's most valued exchanges, and in contributing to its 'Home, Farm and Ranch' department, we make the frank admission that the RURAL WORLD is freely drawn upon, and that it is indispensable for such purpose. The RURAL WORLD ought to have a large subscription in Texas, for it is now showing a most commendable interest in all here that pertains to agriculture and live stock. Col. Colman was invited to Texas to deliver an address before the stockmen's convention, assembled last week at Fort Worth, and now with some capitalists from the northwest he is visiting various portions of the State."

EVEN TO RUSSIA.
The RURAL WORLD is as truly rural and acceptable in Russia, Germany, England and other parts of the old world as in these United States. In January last we received orders for another subscription from Russia; this time it was from Charkow, and directed that the paper be sent to M. Hefferich-Sadet, Charkow, and that the account for same and extra postage be sent to his consignees in New-York. This was done.

On Monday last we received the following letter from J. A. Field, & Co., of St. Louis, which tells its own story. We have heretofore reported that firm as sending their manufactures to Palestine, to Australia, South America and India, and now their universal popularity is further evidenced by an order from Germany and another from Russia. Following is their letter:

RURAL WORLD: We received last week orders for Star Cane Mills and Stubbs Evaporators from Magdeburg, Germany. We have also made two shipments of castor beans to this place this spring. Saturday last, we received an order from Charkow, Russia, for Star Cane Mills, Stubbs Evaporators and Big Giant Feed Mills, amounting to over \$1,000. Yours, J. A. FIELD & Co.
Advertising in the RURAL WORLD pays.

Now is the Time.

From the numerous advertisements of sales of horses and cattle found in our columns at this season of the year, it will be seen that large quantities of stock are to be offered for sale, and will necessarily change hands in the immediate future. It is indeed always the case at this season of the year, hence it becomes our duty to point to the fact that, now is the time when they who would lessen their own labor and care, add value to their farms and make better provision for the future of themselves and their families to determine what they are going to do about it.

Are they to plow and plant, and cultivate and harvest as of yore, or seed their lands to grass and dispend with these? Are they, in other words, to continue the drudgery of grain farming for all time, or change to a more economical mode of making the farm stock do the work of cultivation and production?

It is true that crops once planted and properly cultivated, grow both night and day, when the farmer sleeps as well as when awake, but then, they are not being made into beef or mutton or pork. It is equally true that a farm properly set to grass, is set for years, and that cattle, sheep and hogs are making it into a marketable commodity day and night, and too with perfect indifference as to whether plowing or sowing goes on during the day or not.

It is a fact that the most successful farmers of to-day are those who seldom turn a furrow or cultivate an acre of corn; that those who raise wool and mutton, pork or beef are adding to their acres, and their fortunes yearly and are gradually getting to the top of the ladder. Corn and wheat and other crops must be raised if it is true, and always will be; but that is no reason why all should do so. Corn and wheat will not bring in the market to-day one-half the profitable value that graded stock of any kind will, and the sooner we realize this fact and settle down to the business of putting it into practice the better it will be for ourselves and the farming community generally. This being true, attention may with propriety be directed to the sales to be made this spring. If nothing more can be done, by all means make sure of getting a thoroughbred sire; be it horse or bull, ram or boar; and in the meantime grade up what stock you have. This will, at least, add fifty per cent of value to the progeny so far as net profit is concerned, and that without the additional tax of one cent over than first cost of the sire.

The Cattle Pard.

Forthcoming Sales.
APRIL 10.—H. F. Burke, Fair Grounds, Camp Point, Adams Co., Ills., Shorthorns.

APRIL 11.—R. Huston & Son, Blandinsville, Ill., Shorthorns.

APRIL 12.—Strawther Givens, Abingdon, Ills., Shorthorns.

APRIL 13.—Enoch Hawkins, Abingdon, Ills., Shorthorns.

APRIL 12.—J. C. McFerran & Co. and R. S. Veech, trotting horses, Fair Grounds, Louisville, Ky.

APRIL 19.—P. C. Kidd, trotting and other horses, Lexington, Ky.

APRIL 19.—L. Palmer, Dexter Park, Chicago, Ills., Shorthorns.

APRIL 25, 26 and 27.—Polled Angus, Galloway and Hereford cattle, Kansas City, Mo.

Col. R. E. Edmonson of Fayette county, Kentucky, has a long list of sales the coming season which he has very kindly sent us. Col. Bob is one of the best auctioneers in the State, and our own western people will be glad of his acquaintance by and by.

B. B. Groom lately of Clark County, Kentucky, has succeeded in forming a company of capitalists whose capital stock is two million dollars and whose business is that of cattle ranching in Texas. Already they have purchased 75,000 head of cattle and several hundred thousand acres of land and will become the largest stockmen in Texas. Such men as Ben Groom may be downed for a time but they are bound to come to the front and finally be found on the top.

The quantity of food needed by stock varies amongst animals of the same age and breed, and it necessarily varies to a greater extent among animals of different breeds. Upon this subject a farmer in England says it is sufficiently correct to reckon on a sheep consuming twenty-eight pounds of green food, an ox or cow 150 pounds, a calf forty pounds and a yearling eighty pounds daily. At this rate one ox or cow consumes as much as five sheep. The latter will require 10,220 pounds, or nearly twenty-five tons of green food, for its yearly maintenance.

Advance in Price of Polled Aberdeen Cattle.

As shown by the public sale averages the advance in price of the polled Aberdeen or Angus in Scotland was over seventy-seven per cent, comparing 1881 with 1882. Last year there were public sales of 434 of these cattle at an average price of over £35, against an average of £31 for 396 animals in 1881. The average price of 100 cows, last year, was nearly £27. Rarely has so remarkable an advance in popularity been made by any breed of cattle, and present indications are that there is to be still further advance. Caution must be used in basing estimates of prices on this side from these figures. The cost and risk of importation is greater than one who has not tried it would suppose.

Cattle Packing in Chicago.

The annual report of beef and pork packing in Chicago, compiled by B. F. Howard, editor of the Daily Commercial Bulletin, shows the number of cattle slaughtered for the year ending with February, 1883, to have been 774,528 head, of which 351,053 were taken by city butchers and packers, and 423,475 for shipment to Eastern and European markets as dressed beef. It was only in 1874 that the first experiment was made of shipping fresh beef to the seaboard in refrigerator cars, and the success that has attended the effort is shown by the above, but rapid as has been its growth it is safe to say that it will show even faster strides in the future, as the most extensive preparations are being made for its expansion.

The firm of Armour & Company have recently contracted for the construction of over \$600,000 worth of refrigerator cars, to be used expressly for their business, and the time is not distant when very few live cattle will be sent East for beef.

Public Sales of Thoroughbred Cattle for 1883.

by W. & C. J. Audy, Auctioneers.
April 10.—R. F. Burke, Camp Point, Ills.

April 11.—R. Huston & Son, Blandinsville, Ill.

April 12.—Strawther Givens, Abingdon, Ill.

April 13.—Enoch Hawkins, Herman, Ill.

April 17.—H. Y. Attrill, Dexter Park, Ill.

April 18.—R. Gibson and R. Huston & Son, Dexter Park, Ill.

April 25, 26 and 27.—Hon. M. H. Cockrane, L. Leonard and Leonard Bros., Kansas City, Mo.

May 7.—John Burruss and others, Carrollton, Mo.

May 10.—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Manhattan, Mo.

The Horseman.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray.

While at San Antonio, Texas, we made some enquiries about Rev. W. H. H. Murray, better known, perhaps, as Adirondack Murray. This name was given him on account of the letters he wrote descriptive of the Adirondack mountains. While preaching in Boston, drawing large congregations, and gaining much notoriety, on account of the excellence and character of his sermons, he was in the habit of spending his vacations among the Adirondacks in trout fishing, deer hunting, etc., and his letters describing the scenery and these sports were of a high literary character, and the descriptive ability displayed has been rarely excelled. These letters were published throughout America and Europe and were collected in a book which is to be found in most libraries.

But fishing and hunting and writing beautiful letters were not the only amusements of which he was fond. He had a farm a few miles out of Boston, and he was passionately devoted to fine horses and bred them. He wrote a large volume on "The Perfect Horse," which most horsemen possess and which on account of his highly descriptive ability, and his consummate use of language was made as attractive as a novel. It is a good book for any one to read, and a moral and humane tone pervades the volume, and no one can peruse it without having kinder sentiments towards that noble animal, the horse.

At the time this volume was issued, and for sometime afterwards, in a literary, social, and moral point of view, but few men occupied a higher position in this country. But he got into speculation of some kind, leading to financial embarrassments, and he began to fall from the high pedestal which he had erected for himself. An attractive lady amanuensis is said to have had something to do with his fall, and is enjoying his seclusion with him on a ranch in Texas. He and his wife have parted, and at this time he is as near a financial wreck as can be imagined. He has failed to pay for the ranch he purchased, and the property has been attached. He took a few of his fine stallions from Boston to Texas but has done but little with them. While he is a very good theorizer, practically, in all his farming and stock breeding enterprises, he has proved a flat failure—but this to some extent may have depended upon his straitened financial circumstances. He believes that by breeding the better class of northern trotting stallions on the better class of Mustang mares, that horses can be produced that for soundness, durability, and speed cannot be excelled. We noticed that the Mustangs all had good knee action, indeed, an excess of knee action, as we thought, and we have no doubt that horses for toughness, durability and perhaps speed could be produced in Texas that could not be excelled in other parts of the United States. These horses are all raised naturally, that is, on the broad prairies. They have not been confined in stables, and such diseases as the heaves, ring bone, spavin, blindness, and others produced in most cases by the bad handling of men are unknown in the herds of Texas. The Rev. Murray is seen upon the streets of San Antonio two or three times monthly, laying in his stock of necessities for ranch life. His amanuensis frequently accompanies him. Sometimes they take the trip (some thirty miles) on horseback.

It is said by those who meet him on these visits and at his home that there is no doubt that he is an insane man, and to this insanity is his fall attributed, and not to any natural depravity of the man. It is charitable at least to throw the mantle of insanity over his fall.

"Pretty well drowned out" is a very expressive term, and we thank Mr. Busbey, of the Turf, Field and Farm, for giving it to us. Whenever Mr. Busbey gets in a tight place, about the running blood in the trotter, he flies to the records of some twenty or more fast trotters, whose names he has on his tongue, that have an ancestor on the dam's side that was running bred, forgetting that the running blood was "pretty well drowned out" in the progeny that was a trotter, in fact, must have been overwhelmingly "drowned out," or that progeny would have been a runner, and could not for the life of him have shown a three-minute gait. And while rehearsing the list of trotters that happen to have a remote cross to running blood, he forgets to mention the thousands of failures that are to be found in every breeding establishment where running-bred mares have been tried.

The Glenview farm owned by J. C. McFerran & Co., and the Indian Hill farm owned by R. S. Veech, lie only a few miles from Louisville, Ky., and are exclusively devoted to breeding fast trotting horses, and have the best collection of trotting bred brood mares, colts and fillies in Kentucky. The stallion, Nutwood, 2:18 3-4, having the fastest record of any stallion standing in Kentucky, and Cuyler, the sire of Algaith, three year old record 2:25 1-2, stand at the Glenview farm; and Princes, the sire of Trinket, 2:14, and other fast ones, stand at the Indian Hill farm. Their produce, out of

the best lot of brood mares in Kentucky, will be offered for sale at auction at Louisville, on the 12th of April. See their advertisement.

Morrel Higby has two very promising young stallions sired by Gov. Sprague out of Lady Temple. They are five and six years old, and either can trot in 2:25: Lady Temple was sold to Mr. Higby by Norman J. Colman of St. Louis for two thousand dollars. She was by Pilot Temple, and out of Glencoe Belle by Ole Bull, son of old Pacing Pilot; second dam by Glencoe. Lady Temple could trot in 2:30 when Col. Colman sold to Mr. Higby.

The attention of horsemen, and of all breeding horses, is again directed to the sale advertisement of Capt. P. C. Kidd, the well-known auctioneer of Lexington, Ky., which will be found in another column. Capt. Kidd's sales are always made on the square and will be found attractive and well worthy of attention. The sale will take place on the 10th of April.

Mr. S. P. Harris, of Sulphur Springs, Mo., was in our office a week ago, looking for a good Norman horse. Having looked around considerably, he finally fell into the good hands of Capt. Jamison, H. V. P. Block and R. C. Pew, of Pike county, Mo., and among them they fixed him up with all that he wanted, a first-class animal. He purchased Prince Imperial 2nd, a dark bay, 17 hands high, weighing 1500 lbs., and 5 years old. He is by Prince Imperial, he by imported Napoleon Bonaparte, dam, imported Eugenia.

The attention of horsemen, farmers, and others is directed to the announcement made by Col. Robert Holloway, of Clydesdale horse fame, of the sale of the largest lot of that famous breed of horses ever made this side of the Atlantic, and probably in the world. The sale is made under circumstances too long for enumeration here, but by order of the United States Court; hence an arbitrary and forced one, and those who are seeking investment in such stock will do well to look into it. A reference may be made by those who have any doubt of the profitability of the draft horse business to an article on that subject in our last week's issue, (written however without any reference to this sale). Colonel Holloway will be found not only an excellent business man, but an honorable, fair dealing and very clever gentleman. As per his advertisement, those wishing information may write him for it and then if needs be go up to see him. Alex is on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, some two hundred miles north of St. Louis.

The Riceville Press, of Louisiana, says: "Mr. S. P. Harris, of Sulphur Springs, Mo., was in Pike county this week, and left for home Wednesday night. During his stay here he purchased Jos. H. Gilman's fine Percheron stallion, Prince Imperial 2d, sired by Sharpe's Prince Imperial, for which he paid a fancy price. These horses are becoming the prize-takers, not only in this county, but everywhere else. Mr. Harris shipped this fine horse to his home Wednesday."

And just here we may add that Pike county, Mo., is a good place to go for that kind of stock, and to find them in the hands of first-class men.

Colonel Lewis, the famous California trotter, raised and owned by the late Judge E. J. Lewis, one of four noted California bred trotters who have scored less than 2:20, is now a cripple for life. He was owned until recently by Col. Hawkins. A short time since while exercising in a lot he jumped into a mover or header and cut the tendons of one or two of his legs below the pastern joint, which has so disabled him that he will never go on the turf again. Colonel Lewis' record at Oakland some years ago was 2:18 3-4, and it was the intention of his owner, if he had not got crippled, to have trained and entered him in the fall races.

It is wonderful how easy it is to be gentle and accustomed a willing to harness as compared with the work it delayed until older. A small harness made to fit them, a little skeleton cart with straight-out shafts and a level path, complete the necessities. A few days in the stable with bit and harness, then a few days of education out of doors without the cart, and then ten or a dozen times hitched up with from half a mile to two miles of gentle drive, gives the best foundation possible for a safe and well-broken road horse.

Ten-thousand-dollar races for trotters are becoming fashionable, and already the Hartford Association is out with the announcement of one to be trotted during the summer meeting at Charter Oak Park. It is for horses of the 2:19 class, and the entries close April 15, each nominator to pay \$1,000 entrance fee, as follows: \$250 at the time the entries close, \$250 July 10, \$250 August 15, when the horses must be named, and \$250 the night before the race. Failure to make any payment on the day it is due forfeits what may have already been paid.

I have a two year old male that became lame in the early part of the winter, first in left then in right hind leg. Has remained lame ever since. After thorough examination can find nothing wrong. What is the disease and proper treatment? J. V. JONES.

Summer, Ills.
Your diagnosis is faulty; very incomplete indeed, but the disease is probably rheumatism.

Please give the best one and two-year-old trotting records, and oblige a reader of the RURAL WORLD.

S. S.
REPLY:—The best yearling record is that of Hinda Rose, 2:36 1-2. The best two-year-old record is that of Wildflower, 2:21. These were both raised in California and sired by Electioneer.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

April 5, 1883.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENTS.

Millie Rhea, a rare emotional actress, is attracting large and cultured audiences at the Grand Opera House. Next week McCaull's famous opera company from the Bijou, New York, will hold the boards.

"Hazel Kirke," a pure and beautiful play, is now being acted at Pope's theatre to crowded audiences. Next week the Chicago Church Choir Opera Company will appear in "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra."

Barry and Fay's whimsicality, "Irish Aristocracy," is crowding the Olympic theatre, the amusement being unbounded. Colville's great realistic play "Taken from Life" will be re-produced April 8th.

W. J. Scanlan in "Friend and Foe," has made a fine success at the People's theatre. He is a fine character comedian and very popular. Adams and Forepaugh's "Humpty Dumpty" returns April 8th.

THIS AND THAT.

Moral decision is a virtue of the highest order.

Use Wise's Axle Grease always.

The man who sits down on the road to success and waits for a free ride, is sure to be left.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, of Christianburg, Va. 50 cts. at druggists.

To be able to bear provocation is an argument of great wisdom; and to forgive it, of great mind.

With iron hand necessarily commands her stern decree, is law supreme, to which the gods themselves must yield submission.—Goethe.

Millions of packages of the Diamond Dyes have been sold without a single complaint. Everywhere they are the favorite dyes.

A helping word to one in trouble is often like a switch on a railroad track—but one inch between wreck and smooth-rolling prosperity.—Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The desire to do right and the knowledge of what is right must go hand in hand in the formation of every noble character, and each stimulates the other to new energy. Any attempt in education, in reforms, or in self-culture to develop the one to the exclusion of the other, must end in failure.

The Howe scales took first premium at Paris, Sydney and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, St. Louis.

A German who was lately married says:—"It was easier for a needle to walk out of a camel's eye than for a man to get the last word out of a woman!"

A. D. Stubbs, Bethany, Mo., says: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters superior to anything I ever used for weakness and loss of appetite."

A Scotch clergyman, one Dr. Waddell, says electricity is the agent by which Satan is to be bound. Electricity will have to be quicker, even than that, if he undertakes that job. The old gentleman referred to has a heavy galvanic battery of his own.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is almost a sure cure. In severe cases great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

A farmer wants to know where the red ears of corn come from. If he lives where husking bees are popular they probably come from the red kernels which his daughters slipped into the seed-bag. A little knowledge of human nature will solve many hard problems.—Philadelphia News.

At a recent divorce trial the wife was asked a question to which she made the following reply: "When I first married I was so jealous of my husband that I thought every woman I saw wanted him, and now I wonder how I could ever have been such a fool as to have him myself!"

That slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

Children are sometimes philosophers and just as able to draw an inference as older people. "Now, William," said a coaxing mother, "I don't like to take medicine any more than you do, but I just make up my mind to do it." The scion of genius looked up through his tears, and replied: "And, mother, I just make up my mind that I won't, and I don't!"

Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility may have life and health renewed and indefinitely extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints incident to the female constitution. We have not only a living faith in Mrs. Lydia Pinkham, but we are assured that her medicines are at once most agreeable and efficacious.

"Now, Sam," said an Austin millionaire and a prominent church member, to his colored porter, "this getting drunk on Sunday must cease. Why is it that you get so drunk Sunday?" "Because, boss, whiskey costs so much I can't get any money left over to get drunk on Monday." "Et I had the money I would de-se-crate Monday, too?"—(Texas Siftings).

For the benefit of Indianapolis passengers, commencing Saturday night, March 31, 1883, the Vandavia Line will run locally on their line between St. Louis and Indianapolis an elegant Pullman Sleeping Car, which will leave St. Louis Union Depot at 7 P. M., and will be placed upon the side-track on arrival at Indianapolis, and the passengers will be allowed to occupy it until 8 A. M., thereby assuring a full night's rest. Returning the car will be open at Indianapolis to receive St. Louis passengers at 8 P. M.

Don't forget that it is the Vandavia Line only that offers these great advantages over all others!

Call at the ticket office, 100 North 4th Street, St. Louis, to reserve sleeping car, and secure passage tickets of F. M. Colburn, Ticket Agent.

Intermittent fever or fever and ague is a common and some times fatal complaint on bottom lands, and we strongly advise to those living in such localities Home Sanative Cordial.

A farmer, or a farmer's son, with \$2,000 cash capital, can secure an interest in a highly honorable and profitable manufacturing business. For particulars address

M. K. HAYES, St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS Wanted for Eastern buyers. Stamp for information. S. P. BROCKWAY, Times Building, Chicago, Ill.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

JAMES W. JUDY, Tallula, Menard county, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the United States or Canada. All correspondence promptly answered.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. BLAUFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breeder and shipper of Pure, Recorded Poland China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

JERSEY RED PIGS for Sale. We are breeding from 40 head of choice Jersey Red Pigs ready for sale at low prices. Address N. J. State Reform School, Janesburg, N. J.

W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino sheep of largest size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleaned wool a specialty. Stock rams for sale.

WILL R. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Airdrie No. 889 S. H. R. a Renick Rose of Sharoh at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Boone County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Aeklen (Rose of Sharon) and Commander (pure) Booth at head of herd.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen, Pike county, Mo., breeds and has for sale pure and high-bred Percheron stallions and mares by imported Napoleon Bonaparte, champion Al-muck trotter, pure Jersey, Short-horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue.

K. H. ALLEN, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, Bronze turkeys and Light Brahmer fowls. Allendale Stock Farm, O'Fallon, St. Charles county, Mo.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattaburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Prince, with record of 34 1/2, stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

D. W. MCQUITT, breeder of Short-horn cattle and importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep, Rochester, Mo. Stock for sale.

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of pure bred Short-horn cattle, sheep and Poland-China swine. Eight young bulls for sale.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO., Lees Summit, Mo., breeders and importers of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE—Three Jersey bull calves. For pedigree, age and prices, address D. L. WALKER & SONS, Craig Crook Farm, Ononago, Mo.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep. 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS, H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

G. W. Pleasant, Wright City, Mo., offers for sale choice fowls and eggs of L. Brahman, P. Cochine, P. Rock, W. Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks. Established 1871.

D. R. H. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

D. R. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Oranthe Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

CHENAUAT TODD, Fayette, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Sharon Geneva 1497 at head of herd. Young bulls for sale.

L. W. ASHBY, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of Berkshire swine of the largest and best qualities. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

DAVID A. WATTS, Breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Sumner, Laurens Co., Ill. My herd has been selected from the most prominent herds of Ohio and Indiana and has taken over 100 premiums at fairs. Stock recorded in Ohio and Central Records. Pedigrees furnished. All inquiries promptly answered.

HERMAN ROESCH, St. Louis, Mo., Bird and Pet stock Breeder, will buy, sell and exchange High-class Poultry, Pigeons and pet stock. Has for sale: Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea-pigs, Ferrets, Maltese cats, Canaries, Red-birds, Mocking-birds, Eggs for hatching from 20 varieties of land and water fowls. Send stamp for price list.

G. S. WRIGHT, Pacific, Mo., or 906 Pine St., St. Louis, Breeder of Plymouth Rock, Game Bantam, Georgia Shaw Neck Game chickens, best in U. S., Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys, and all kinds of fancy fowls. Eggs for hatching. Also Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

RUSSELL & AKERS, Successors to H. H. Russell, Warrensburg, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. Herd all records in A. P. C. Record. Stock warranted as represented. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. POLAND CHINA SWINE. Bred and for sale by J. H. ALLISON, Butler, Bates county, Mo.

Premium Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs and fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, bred by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

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Breeders Great Combination Sale.

The Breeders' Great Combination Sale will take place at Mr. E. S. Clark's stable, Lexington, Ky., commencing April 10, 1883, at which time about 75 head of Horses will be sold, consisting of Trotters, Roadsters, Buggy and fancy Saddle and Harness Horses, double teams, Stallions and Mares; the get of the noted stallions of Kentucky. Many valuable animals are in this collection. Buyers and breeders should not fail to be on hand. For catalogue address PHIL C. KIDD, Auctioneer, Lexington, Ky.

PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle, DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Thursday, April 19th, 1883.

At the above time and place I will sell about 70 Head, 30 bulls and 40 cows and heifers. Among the bulls to be sold are Loudon Duke of Greenwood 3421, A. H. B., six years old; the grand show bull, 8th Duke of Aeklen 4173, A. H. B., five years old; the renowned sweetstake winner at St. Louis and Kansas City fairs last fall, Commander 1487, six years, a grand breeder, and Imp. Earl of Aberdeen, two years this spring, one of the best bulls of the country by Jas. I. Davidson, or any other man. At least one-half of the above animals are of

CRICKSHANK BREEDING. Seven of which were imported from his herd. There are also representatives of such noted families as Young Phylis, Rose of Abington, Josephines and Young Marys. Included in the above is my entire show herd, which has won more premiums and sweepstakes prizes in the last two years than any other herd in the West, taking last year over \$2,300. I feel confident that in individual merit and excellence of breeding a better lot of cattle was never sold in Chicago. All of the cows and heifers that are old enough are bred to some one of the above bulls, or have calves from them by their side.

Catalogues ready by the last of March, and will be sent on application to

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Mo. Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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45 imported Polled Angus or Aberdeen Cows, 35 imported Galloway Cows, 45 imported yearling Angus Bulls, 35 imported yearling Galloway Bulls, and 15 imported yearling Hereford Bulls—10 or more Hereford Cows and Heifers.

a grand total of 165 head, being the largest number of these breeds ever offered at public auction on this side of the water.

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WESTERN ILLINOIS SERIES OF SHORT-HORN SALES

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1883, H. F. Burke, of Golden, Ill., will sell 30 females and 10 bulls, at the Fair Grounds, Camp Point, Adams Co., Ill., representatives of the following families, viz.: Amelia, Fillmore, Fashion, Josephine, Louna, Pomona, White Rose, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, etc.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883, R. Huston & Son will sell at "Hillsdale Farm," near Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ill., 30 females and 15 bulls, representatives of the following families, viz.: Minna, Princess, Craggy, Matrona, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Josephine, Knightie, Cassa, Adelaide, Dew-drop, Harriet, Donna Maria, Duchella, etc.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883, Strawther Givens will sell at his farm, adjoining Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill., 40 females and 20 bulls, representatives of the following families, viz.: Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Aylesby Lady, Mazurka, Nellie Bly (Spear's sort), Cambria, Josephine, Blossom, etc.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883, Enoch Hawkins will sell at his farm, 4 miles East of Abingdon, and 2 miles north of Herman, Ill., 30 females and 15 bulls, representatives of the following families, viz.: Butterfly, Cambria, Zella, Mandane, Rose of Sharon, Mrs. Motte, Blue Bonnet, etc.

This series of sales have been especially arranged so that parties can attend all of them further particulars and catalogues, address

R. F. BURKE, Golden, Ill.; STRAWTHER GIVENS, Abingdon, Ill. R. HUSTON & SON, Blandinsville, Ill.; ENOCH HAWKINS, Herman, Ill. Sale positive, as it will be held under shelter.

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2

The Home Circle.

EDUCATION.

A man of one idea read,
That wisdom from the earth had fled.
Said he, a most propitious time,
The heavenly mind 'twere baser crime
To keep aloof from wisdom's lore,
And all its beauties not explore.
'Tis Education moulds the mind,
And wisdom teaches how to find.
'Tis true, the body's forces weak,
In plainest terms they speak.
The weakest child must wisdom learn
And sluggish matter's waste spurn.
Suppose the body slowly sinks,
The mind in splendor sweeter thinks.
Exalt me, not the nobler part,
With Education's every art.
Of nobler parts, we are composed,
Of body, spirit, mind and soul enclosed.
Supremely foolish, heedless acts,
Who lives forgetful of these facts.
To each a proper care extend,
And from excess, the soul defend.
We may unthinkingly never live,
To frailty body, nothing give.
The ancients understood their man,
From tender childhood, wisdom's plan.
The child was taught the arts of life,
His part to cut, in daily strife.
But now the child is steadily rammed,
With knowledge undigested, rammed.
On wit, through wicked life, must only thrive,
And naught, from Education, bad, derive.
—Rev. Geo. A. Watson.

THOSE LETTERS.

I burned his letters one by one;
But my courage failed at last,
And I snatched two, scorched and yellow,
Where the fire's breath had passed.
I could not, could not burn those two,
For it filled my heart with pain;
And I loved them for the old times' sake,
That will never come again.
They used to call me beautiful,
I was nothing of the kind;
But then such thought will often
Enter into one's mind;
And it's still a sort of pleasure,
To know he once could think such thoughts,
And write such words to me.
But I love him all the more for what he has
done beside.
But then, he was so different—if we had only
died,
When we traveled in life's pathway,
Ever onward side by side;
And yet how can I wish him to have suffered
in my stead:
I think, then, it would have grieved him,
To hear that I was dead.
I have nothing to forgive him:
Still he very soon forgot.
Men have much to do and think of,
That we girls have not.
A man has little thought to spare
For his own chosen wife.
Women's minds are very narrow,
And a girl's love is her life.
They say I should forget him;
I would not if I could.
But since my love has left me,
I have tried hard to be good.
And his name is ever on my lips,
When I pray to God above—
Oh, surely I may pray for one
I can never cease to love.
The names of those two persons,
Perhaps you would like to know;
The lady's name is H. V. S.,
And the gentleman's name is Joe.
—H. V. S., Belleville, Ill.

A Pennsylvania Lassie.

DEAR EDITOR: I have spent the evening reading the Home Circle department of the RURAL WORLD and like the letter from Sophie very much. It is very pleasant to hear a lady talk, whose mind runs in the channel that her's appears to. She says she thinks that with such a large circulation as the RURAL WORLD has, there ought to be a dozen or more ladies able to fill its Home Circle page weekly.

I think, when the editor is kind enough to furnish the space we should make use of it. However, I hope to see it some day as good as even Sophie could desire, and the page devoted to the best interest of all who read its bright and cheery columns. Both old and young should contribute their brief and chatty letters, and instead of calling on others, do their own quota of the work as a beginning. Here is mine, from one who is anxious to have the Home Circle prosper.
Shiremanstown, Pa.

Orange Blossoms From Plum Trees.

DEAR FRIENDS: Having been admitted into the Circle, I congratulate myself on my good fortune. After having so much dark, gloomy weather, I am truly glad to note the great change, which has brought us such fair, bright days and beautiful moonlight nights. Violets are out in full bloom, nearly all kinds of fruit trees in full bloom, grass is springing up, and buds are beginning to open into leaves, and soon full-robed spring will be upon us, with all its loveliness. Spring, to me, is the most charming season of the year. Paulus, your essay on Byron was highly appreciated as a good production. My papa is a great admirer of Byron, thinks him one of the most (as papa) towering, grandiloquent, soul-inspiring poets that ever lived and wrote. I have never read his works, but his "Apostrophe to the Ocean," found in school books, is a fine specimen of the ability of a great writer. Papa thinks that "Gray's Elegy," with Bon Ami's ascribed monotony and unvarying rhythm, deepens and fastens the interest of a reader who can truly appreciate poetry, until one wishes, when he has read it, that there was just a little more of it. I have read Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," part of Cowper's Task, and some other authors including Poe's works; oh, what a strange, melancholy writer! All his effusions seem to bear but one strain (like his Raven), an unearthly, weird sameness that is suggestive of ghosts, ghouls and hobgoblins. But I only intended to thank Paulus for his very readable paper, and not to descend upon poets or poetry. Girls if you should need a nice bridal wreath soon, let me know, and I will send you one from our plum orchard. We have a very large orchard of plums, and it occurs to me that nature never furnished prettier, purer white blossoms, than the flowers that

open on the long straight twigs of the wild goose plum. No pun intended on the goose part of it. So Idyll has a sweet little namesake in Texas. I, too, think Idyll is a pretty name. Since Spring has commenced, where is Birdie? Paulus, did you let Kittle catch her? Idyll, we are delighted with Prof. Hussman's account of California.
ONEDA ORLENA.
Little Rock, Ark.

Jinks on Whisky.

DEAR CIRCLE: After reading so many nice pieces in the dear Circle, I have concluded to write a brief letter. I hope I will escape the severe criticisms of Bon Ami, and others. I admire Daisy Dell's style very much, would indeed be glad to see, at least, one-half of the letters each time from the ladies. I attended church a few Sundays ago, and heard the eloquent minister make a prediction that reminded me of Lloyd Guyot's assertion when he said that in fifty years it will be government against communism. Lloyd Guyot says: "This Government is arrayed against whisky." I can't understand why he thinks so. I do not remember any account where a government has ever been in jeopardy on the grounds he asserts. The strongest governments that exist to-day, or ever have existed, have tolerated the use. Considering that governments a good deal weaker than ours have withstood the influence, I think it but reasonable to suppose there is not much danger of ours. If I am wrongly informed I will thank some one to place me right. I do not think he is altogether correct when he says, that "prohibition will triumph." So long as intoxicating drinks are manufactured, just so long will certain individuals obtain and use them. I believe it is unconstitutional to prevent the necessary evil from being made. It is a necessary evil that cannot possibly be done away with. That can be established beyond a doubt, I am satisfied. It is drawing a great many men to an "unfathomable grave," I will admit, but, on the other hand, to stop its circulation will bring many to the same grave. It is indispensable in making the most important medicines; it is itself a medicine. It would be unjust and inhuman to deprive the unfortunate sick of the articles necessary to restore them to health. I speak from experience when I say that, had it not been for whisky, I believe I would be dead. I hope when the members read this they will not think I frequently "look upon the wine when it is red." I speak what I think, and always hope to be able to write what I think; hence this. I would be glad to hear others on this subject. JINK.
Hope Ark, March 13, 1883.

"Let's Go Over to John Tonies."

When the would-be young men of this neighborhood get together at Church, Sunday School, Singing or Literary meetings they say, "Let's go over to John Tonies." Why, what do they mean by "let's go over to Tonies." To give its meaning in a nutshell it is this: for twenty cents they can get one gallon of cider, and I am informed that it takes just one quart to make one of them as drunk as he wishes to be; and he wishes to get drunk enough to be wild, to stagger and yell like a savage, and then get down and wallow like a hog and vomit like a dog, mow, then hogs, then dogs. These are some of the characteristics or attributes of drunkards. You will see by the foregoing that if our young man wants to be a fool, a beast or demon, by going over to Tonies it will cost him only five cents. Dirt cheap, is it not? Any one who can't afford to get drunk, when doing so will only cost him five cents, is not to be pitied; if he never enjoys that luxury. It is the prevailing fashion with young America, though they are the sons of Christian parents, brought up in Sunday School, to carry a jug of cider, or better of whisky, when they go to any kind of gathering, be it to Church, Sunday School or other entertainments. Jugs and bottles are getting to be as great a nuisance as hoop skirts and paper collars used to be. You can see this along the highway, also near our school and Church houses, in our fields and wood lots.
The peach buds are badly injured, it was done with the ice. The neighbor will grow tomatoes here this year, provided they do not get frosted. A goodly number have already been frosted and if three-fourths of what are left should meet the same fate there would be more money realized on the crop than there will be if none are lost. It is quite cold to-day; about 22 with some snow. Yesterday it was 70.
UNCLE JOHN.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

I promised, sometime ago, to furnish a sketch of the life and writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose works I had just begun to read. He was born in Boston, May 25, 1803. His father was a Unitarian clergyman. He traces his descent back to the days of King John, and came of a long line of Protestant preachers. He was one of several brothers—all men of promise and genius, who died early, and whose loss he deplores in one of his poems, as the "strong, star-bright companions" of his youth. For a time he was a clergyman in Boston. Noted for his amiability, strict morality, attention to duties, he was the idol of his congregation, although he was not, as a preacher, generally popular. From conscientious motives, he left the ministry, returning to his farm in the "Old Granite State," and from there, save to lecture, he seldom issued into his pilgrimage to England. He went twice across the ocean, and his essays on England and the English people are very fine.
He has told us, as no one else could, of the death of an idolized child.
One who was personally acquainted with him speaks of him thus:
"His manners were those of one who has studied the graces of the woods, and learned his bow from the bend of the pine. He was a great man, gracefully disguised under sincere modesty and simplicity of character.
His essays are very comprehensive, and teach the great practical lessons of faith, hope, charity and self-reliance.

He says through all "Trust thyself," "Dare to be true."
Many sincere spirits who have no sympathy with Emerson's surmised opinion yet honor him as an earnest, honest, gifted man, "struggling indeed in a most alien element, yet faithful to the mission with which he deems himself interested." His writings are full of mingled originality and trifles. His object of love is man. He believes that creation is but one vast symbol of man. He is a true poet, and his style has much classic elegance about it, his teachings are pure idealism—he believes that man's closeness to God is in proportion to his nearness to nature. He is by some deemed the most powerful and philosophic writer America ever produced. He died April 27, 1882, at Concord, Massachusetts.
IDYLL.

Frank on Sundry Others.

FRIENDS OF THE HOME CIRCLE:—Josiah appears in the RURAL of Feb. 15, as per as a pink. It appears to me he hails from a different place than formerly. What can he be crawling down into fair Kansas for? Perhaps after something good to eat. Plenty of it here, Josiah, plenty. I will wait before telling more of southern Kansas; however, I think it a good place in which to locate. Josiah says I am outgrowing my woman suffrage views. There Josiah makes a mistake. He certainly has not read the RURAL closely. I think my first letter some two or three years ago, was on that subject, and my views then were the same as now. When Bon Ami labored so ardently to prove that woman was inferior to man mentally, I argued against it, believing then, as I do now, that he was in error. It don't follow because woman is man's equal she should perform the same duties devolving upon man, namely, voting, etc., no more than it does that she should dress in the same habiliments that men do, because she is his equal intellectually. I believe in Woman's mission, but do not think it lies in running a blacksmith's shop, driving a mud cart, or hanging out a tub at the polls. If Josiah has all the members of the Circle sketched down in his memorandum book it must be an interesting little volume.
In the same number (Feb. 15) Sophie appears for the first time, and writes a very good letter, with some exceptions. We are not much given to criticising the lady correspondents, but we do not think that Sophie is correct in her conclusions. She seems to think the sole object of the Circle is for the ladies to talk of domestic affairs, or hanging out a tub at the polls. It is all right for as many of the ladies as wish, to write upon such subjects, but I apprehend if all did, the Circle would cease to be what it is—the best I ever have seen in any paper. It would soon become monotonous, and would lack interest. And, moreover, it would shut out Bon Ami, Lloyd Guyot, Walnut and many others; for we can't tell how to make biscuits and pies, to darn stockings—although, perhaps, Visitor might tell us how to ravel the latter. So we would merely be silent spectators. Variety is said to be the spice of life, and we need all kinds of contributions to make the variety. I read all the Circle letters; the pieces by the ladies concerning dress and their pleasure trips just the same, and like all.

Col. Colman is an editor of experience, and he would not think of running his paper with but one department; have it all sorghum, all cattle, all horse, all pig, all bird, or even all honey. He has something for everyone's taste, and instruction as well; and that is what makes the paper take as it does.
Then, Sophie had something to say about the "lords of creation." Oh! dear, we have heard that expression so often. Is it not about time to give us a rest? A noted French writer once said that America owed her superiority over other nations to the fact that she treated her women superior to those of others. It is a very mean man that desires to make drudges of our fair wives and daughters; in fact, is not fit to live, let alone associate in as good company as the RURAL WORLD keeps. Occasionally we find a specimen of humanity of either sex that is a perfect tyrant, and some are foolish enough to think that the exercise of the ballot would correct all these abuses; but not so. Nothing short of a change of heart will ever reach their case. Let our daughters be careful who they wed, and the battle is half won.
In the RURAL of March 1st, we have a genuine croaker, styling himself Observer. If this were not an age of croakers, we might confess ourselves surprised at his appearance; but, as it is, we are not. What kind of a paper, think you, would the Colonel publish if he listened to all such nonsense, and allowed all such fellows to act as a kind of advisory board. Now that gentleman has a hobby that he rides, and thinks better of any one that don't ride the same hobby, or is not of the same mind, and thinks the RURAL ought to abound in something that just tickles him, regardless of the rights of others. I have known little boys to come to the table and insist on the right of filling up with sauce, pie and cake, or some other luxury, to the utter exclusion of the substantial; but their kind ma's, not thinking it good for their little stomachs, decline to let them have their own way. So it is with such fellows as Observer: he wants to fill up with free-trade and anti-monopoly, but the good editor, who knows just how to run an interesting paper, has too much regard for these fellows' stomachs, to let them surfeit themselves in that way. The inference to be drawn from his remarks was, that Bon Ami has not written anything of importance for a couple of years. Undoubtedly, at least he has proved as much—and, in that time I cannot endorse, and it would have been better if they had not been said, yet, he has written many able articles, and it is a credit to Col. Colman's paper that he has so able a contributor, and if Observer has a lack of appreciation of such articles, the public at large should not be blamed, and especially the editor of so good a paper as the RURAL.

Observer further says: "The farmers and laboring classes are ground down by an annual tax of over \$700,000,000, exacted indirectly under the operation of an unconstitutional prohibitory tariff." Notwithstanding he uses some very large figures in his computations, we wish to say to that gentleman, that his figures do not verify the facts in the case. If they do, why did he not show wherein. It is a very easy matter to make assertions, but an entirely different thing to prove them. Senator Coke, of Texas, indulged in just such extravagant expressions, with the exception that he very nearly duplicated Observer's figures, and yet, the votes of Senators Brown, Barrows, Davis and others of that party on the recent tariff bill showed them to be unjust with the people, or else it gave the denial to Coke's statement. Observer says it is unconstitutional. Let that correspondent read up before making any such extravagant assertion; not only read the Constitution, but consult the writings of such men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Washington, Garfield, Maynard and a host of others, and perhaps he will be wiser. He also says it is prohibitory. The \$193,000,000 as import duties shows that its prohibitory character hurts no one, but gives us sufficient revenue to enable us to pay our honest debts, and save up from direct taxation in order to meet the expenditures of the government. I am a farmer and have studied this matter for myself, perhaps, with as little bias as any one could have done, and I am not going to believe any such declarations as put forth by Observer, as I know better. Now, then, if Observer thinks he has a case let him go to work and prove his position tenable, and not make assertions and then call on some one to disprove them.
FRANK.
Wilson County, Kansas.

CHAFF.

A revised translation of the New Testament in Swedish will be published next year.

Every man who admires a clean buggy and light running wagon, uses Wise's Axle Grease.

Two Boston girls paid their way through college by doing washing and ironing during their evenings.

Shropshire & Moore, Palmyra, Mo., say: "We are selling Brown's Iron Bitters, daily, and find that it gives universal satisfaction."

The two-cent check stamp yielded an annual revenue of \$2,500,000. The tax will cease July 1.

A bill is to be introduced into the Dominion Parliament to resist Chinese immigration into British Columbia.

NOT DESERVING OF SYMPATHY.—Persons who will persist in dying by inches with dyspepsia and liver disease when Simmons Liver Regulator is an unfailing remedy for these maladies.

Japan has 113 newspapers, besides 133 miscellaneous publications, and her newspaper circulation is said to amount to 33,449,523.

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "The only article of the kind which has done me good service. I want nothing better."—Rev. R. H. Craig, Oliveville, N. Y. Sold only in boxes. Price 25c.

In a limestone quarry near Salt Lake, a few days ago, a tremendous blast of 3200 pounds of powder was fired. It dislodged about 50,000 tons of stone.

A law has been passed in Maine to forbid the killing of birds and game on Sunday, but an amendment to prohibit fishing was voted down.

"I'm happy to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp, of four years standing." Jno. A. Andrews, Atty., at Law, Ashton, Ill. \$1. at druggists. Endorsed by physicians.

Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" is exciting much attention in Holland, where it has been translated into Dutch by M. Straatman.

TO CONSUMPTIVES, or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Everts of the Cincinnati Sanitarium says the ratio of insanity to the population is lower in the United States than in any other civilized country.

We notice that agricultural newspapers all over the country are now exposing the worthlessness of the large packs of horse and cattle powders. We put the ball in motion and claim the credit of it. Sherman's Cavalry Condition Powders are absolutely pure, and are the only kind worth buying.

There exists a sort of balance of power in the little Nutmeg State, according to statistics. Connecticut has 1055 clergymen and 1159 bar-tenders.

A leading French physician, Dr. Proust, in a paper read recently before the Academy of Medicine, says that there are 219,270 houses in France without a single window.

WRECKED MANHOOD.—Victims of excessive indulgence or youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices, suffering from Premature Decay or old age, Nervous Debility, Lack of Self-confidence, Impaired Memory, Loss of Manly Powers, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for large, illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A girl employed as a spinster in a Lowell mill has taken the first prize offered by the Boston Musical Society for the best criticism of vocal and instrumental music.

The contract for supplying the Mexican Government with \$4,000,000 in nickel coins has been awarded to a New York firm. The denominations of the coins are 1, 2, and 5 cents.

"How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down, tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, go to your druggist and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the investment.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill which provides that all goods manufactured by convict labor shall be distinctly marked as such before being put upon the market.

Sic Semper Tyrannis. "This always to tyrants," says Virginia upon her coat-of-arms, and with this motto is a vigorous war against device and motto for Hunt's Remedy. Thus does it tread down usurping diseases, and thus does it speak to ailments that baffle the skill of the medical profession. There are no diseases so bold, yet so insidious and dangerous, and at the same time persistent and multifarious in manifestations, as the diseases of the kidneys and liver. And yet here is the domain of Hunt's Remedy. The experience of thousands proves that it does all that is claimed for it, effects cures of cases that have been hopeless, and turns despair into joy. Yes, sets its foot upon the tyrant, kidney disease, and cries out to the world, Sic semper tyranni.

Five persons have been expelled from the Salvation Army because they were unable to give a satisfactory account of the proceeds of a collection taken up in Geneva, Switzerland.

DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc.

The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

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A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat, As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

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It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent), forming imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious cases. Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA.
Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottle, \$1.

PRICE, \$45.00.
Holds 300 Eggs.

COLD MEDAL AWARDED
Axford's National Incubator,
AT TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1879.

40 Public Exhibitions!
179 Chicks out of 180 Eggs!
Self-Regulating. Durable, Practical and Easily Understood. Will Hatch where none other will. Need not regulate a room! to insure success.

Address: **AXFORD & BEO., Chicago, Ill.**

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used BROWN'S Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

LONGTON, KAS., Feb. 10, 1883.
I have just bought at your special offer has arrived. It is a daisy. It must be seen to be appreciated. It beats all other modes in the world for setting and handling milk. No more cans, and back-aches from lifting and carrying another. Sold it to the first farmer who saw mine. I want the agency. Yours truly,
J. W. WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, ILL., Jan. 1883.
Delaware Co. Creamer Co. Gent: The creamer I bought of you at your special offer came all right. It is beyond our highest expectations in point of excellence. I would like the agency. Yours, &c.,
F. A. ABBOTT.

Write at once for Special Private Offer.
DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.,
BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence

In the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Box-Work Fence, it turns, cuts, shears, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and every place where a fence is needed. It is made of galvanized iron pipe and galvanized wire, and will last a lifetime. It is superior to Board or Barbed Wire in every way. We ask for a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself out before the Board or Barbed Wire fence will. We have the largest stock of this fence in the West, and will ship it to any part of the country. We also have a full line of Galvanized Iron Pipe and Steel Wire, and all the material needed for the construction of the fence. Write for circulars and prices. **SEDGWICK BROS.,** St. Louis, Mo.

THE CELEBRATED HOME SANATIVE

This is a medicine prepared from the original formula, the best of all remedies for colds, influenza, and all the ailments of the season. It purifies the blood, corrects nervous and female disorders, cures chills, fevers, dyspepsia, restores the appetite, and relieves all the troubles of the season. The best preventive of all ailments of the season. It is sold by all druggists and dealers generally throughout the country.

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AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these Pills by eminent physicians in regular practice, affords unmistakable testimony to their value. They are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredients.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:
"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been the severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and easiest to take I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers."

PREPARED BY
W. L. PAGE, of W. L. PAGE & Bro.,
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

The Rev. FRANCIS R. HAWKINS, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

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